

THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 2.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

NO. 33.

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning with the latest news by mail and telegraph up to midnight of Friday. A DAILY BULLETIN is issued every morning with all the Commercial and Financial news of the previous day up to the hour of publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Agents make no collections out of New York City. Money paid to them will be at the risk of the person paying it.	
For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, with THE DAILY BULLETIN, delivered by carriers to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage)	\$12 00
For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, without THE DAILY BULLETIN, (exclusive of postage)	10 00
For THE DAILY BULLETIN, without THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, (exclusive of postage)	5 00
Postage is paid by subscribers at their own post-office. It is, on the CHRONICLE, 20 cents per year, and on the DAILY BULLETIN \$1 30 in advance.	

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
(Chronicle Buildings.)
60 William Street, New York.

CONGRESS AND CONTRACTION.

CONSIDERABLE disappointment prevails in financial circles that the loan bill was not taken up in the House of Representatives on Thursday, as the belief is held that the future policy of Mr. McCulloch may receive some important modifications if Congress should fail to approve his plan of paying off and funding the Seven-thirties before contracting the volume of active currency.

The general impression seems to be that the Seven-thirties should be let alone for the present, and that nothing but confusion and disappointment are likely to arise from taking them up before maturity. Certain persons urge, indeed, that we cannot deal with the currency question to advantage till our temporary loans are paid off. This is true of the call loans which are a burden to the Treasury and should for the most part be paid off with as little delay as possible. But it is emphatically untrue of the Seven-thirties, which at present are no cause of embarrassment whatever. These

persons, however, claim that we cannot reduce the volume of the currency while we are selling bonds. This statement is contradicted by facts. Last year we contracted our active currency to a very considerable extent, although during its course we had to make new loans to a larger amount than were ever negotiated in a single year by any nation in the world before. And to that contraction the present decline in prices is largely due.

We trust, then, that Congress will give positive, unmistakable expression to the opinion that the first work to be done is not the funding of notes which fall due in 1867 and 1868, but the reducing of the redundant currency whose inflating influence has exerted and is exerting so mischievous an influence on prices and on general business. Whether any new powers shall be conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury is comparatively a subordinate question. He has already under the acts of June 30, 1864 and March 3, 1865, all the power which is needful to contract and to restore the currency to a healthier condition by converting the greenbacks first into compound interest notes and by gradually and slowly funding them when they have become inert and have ceased to exercise the functions of paper money.

THE INCOME TAX.

ALL fiscal authorities of eminence agree that a tax on incomes is the best that can be levied in a commercial country, and there is little doubt that Congress will resist all attempts made to obtain its repeal or modification. This form of taxation has for 24 years produced a large revenue in England; and it is so well adapted to our own fiscal condition that its services will probably be found as indispensable here as in Great Britain.

One of the advantages of an income tax is that the cost of collection is much smaller than that of any other imposts except stamp duties. It is a cardinal principle of taxation that "the duties should be so adjusted as to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible above what they bring into the Treasury." Now, of the income tax receipts the whole is paid into the Treasury, while in the case of the complicated multitude of our internal taxes we pay much more than the Government receives. A familiar illustration of this may be derived from our street-railroad companies. The excise tax these corporations pay is about fifteen cents for every hundred passengers; but by law they are allowed to charge this tax to the public. They accordingly collect one cent from each person, or one dollar for every fifteen cents they pay to the Government. This tax offers a very

good representative illustration of the costliness of many of our excise taxes which enter into the prices of commodities, and make the people pay several dollars to some speculators or private persons for every dollar that goes into the Treasury. These street railroads charge, as we have said 100 dollars to the public for every 15 dollars they pay to the Government which amounts to the same thing as if they were paid directly by the people 85 dollars commission for the collection of 15 dollars of revenue.

Such is the way in which some of our internal taxes are contrived to enrich the few at the expense of the many. It was by similar methods of indirect taxation that in France, as Sully tells us in his memoirs, the expense of collecting a net revenue of 30 millions of livres in 1598, cost the people the enormous sum of 120 millions; while, under the able administration of Necker, a revenue of 557 millions was collected at an expense of 58 millions. It is claimed as the peculiar advantage of the income tax that it takes no money from the poor man, but draws only from the pockets of the richer members of society, assessing even these according to their relative ability to pay. It aims to make every citizen contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to the income he enjoys under its protection; while, by falling equally on all it does not disturb the distribution of capital, check the natural movement of industrial enterprise, or destroy any of the sources of national wealth. We might probably concede all that is here claimed if it were possible to assess the tax fairly.

But the practical difficulties which oppose such an assessment are so formidable that no satisfactory method has yet been devised for their solution. Hence taxes on income though theoretically equal, are often complained of as unequal, oppressive and vexatious in their practical operation, and these complaints are not without some plausible show of reason.

The objections are first, the difficulty of ascertaining the precise amount of each tax-payer's income, and secondly, the difficulty of laying an equal tax on incomes derived from different sources. To meet the first of these difficulties some inquisitorial interference is necessary into the private affairs of the people. And this inquiry into the most private business of our merchants, bankers and manufacturers, has been rendered still more offensive to good taste, and subversive of good morals, by the publication of the income returns in the daily newspapers. This publication would have been tolerated in no European country, and it has been proved that some persons have purposely falsified their returns either for ostentation or to obtain credit in business or consideration in society. Indeed, we are informed that if the lists of incomes are to be again published next summer it will be likely to do a serious injury to the credit of no small number of business men in our large cities.

The second difficulty to which we referred—that of equitably taxing incomes drawn from different sources, has been often urged, but the problem has never been solved. As it is, our income tax offers the anomaly of demanding precisely the same amount from a lawyer, a merchant, an editor, a clergyman, a physician, or a bank clerk, who may earn an income of \$5,000 a year by his daily labor, as from a capitalist who sits in idleness and derives the same yearly income from sources which are subject to none of the precarious chances which may in a moment annihilate or curtail the income of the less fortunate but equally taxed professional and mercantile classes. Experience proves indeed that it is almost impossible to acquire any accurate information of the true income of farmers whose yearly earnings are partly in money and partly in produce. Are these persons to report their money income? If so, their return includes in some

cases one-half, and in others, some much smaller aliquot part of their true yearly earnings.

It must be admitted, however, that our income tax is very much less open to some of these objections than that of England. The \$600 exemption granted to all tax payers is one of the peculiar advantages of our income tax which greatly tends towards equalization in some directions, while the heavier taxes laid on large incomes produce the same equitable adjustment in others. Both these distinguishing features of our income tax will we trust be left undisturbed by Congress.

THE MONEY MARKET IN NEW YORK AND IN LONDON.

EVERY one practically conversant with monetary business must have had frequent occasion to regret the difficulty of foreseeing the movements of our money market with the same ease as formerly. This difficulty, which is ascribed to the frequent perturbations and exaggerated sensitiveness of our financial system is equally complained of in England where the same difficulty of forecasting the future is due to different causes. Thus, one of the most intelligent and able writers on British monetary questions, the financial editor of the London News, refers to this subject in a recent suggestive article in the following terms:

"One of the most remarkable points in the experience of the past few years has been the entire failure of the old modes of calculation respecting the course of the money market. At one time it seemed to be a settled maxim that a rise in our rate of discount would, as a matter beyond controversy, turn the exchanges in our favor, and draw a corresponding supply of capital from abroad. Nowadays we find that a difference of 3 per cent. in the current interest at Paris and London fails to bring over any appreciable sums, and that the bullion held by the Bank of France is much higher than at the Bank of England, the returns of the past week showing in the former case a total of £15,500,000, and in the latter of only £13,051,834. At the same time, the rate of exchange is adverse to this country and appears likely to become more so. No attempt is made to explain this apparent anomaly, which, indeed, appears not merely in a comparison between Paris and London, but with regard to all the other chief trading centers of the continent. But one conclusion can be drawn from the present position of monetary affairs—that the science of finance cannot be exclusively governed by the laws hitherto so positively laid down. It is perfectly clear that our knowledge of these matters is being constantly added to from day to day, if we will only accept the lessons of experience. No one who has attentively watched the events of the past two years can fail to be convinced that in some, at least, if not all, points our monetary legislation, both in theory and practice, is entirely faulty. No doubt many absurd plans will be proposed for its correction; but even they, futile as they may appear, at least do the service of marking the general dissatisfaction."

Another singular feature in the London money market which arises out of the first, and equally has its counterpart here, is the obstinate preference of capitalists for engagements having the shortest possible course to run. This is shown by the fact that in both cities call loans are cheap and time loans dear. Accommodation almost to any amount can be obtained on the Stock Exchange on moderate terms, while discounts are done at higher rates. "Formerly it was a thing unheard of," says an intelligent observer "that capitalists and lending institutions should make loans on government bonds at low rates, when they could obtain 3 to 5 per cent more for their money by discounting first class mercantile bills. Yet of late nothing has been more common. It has almost invariably happened that during the pressure of the last two years, while commercial paper could not be discounted unless on exorbitant terms, a demand loan on government securities was readily negotiable for a comparatively trifling charge. This fact proves the entire disorganization of the ideas and system which had previously obtained. It has been felt that we are passing through a state of transition; and that the present period is one of inevitable uncertainty. In commercial matters uncertainty means distrust, and consequent withdrawal of credit, and therefore capitalists, always a timid class, have preferred to keep their money comparatively idle, to their own loss and to that of the community at large."

Such then are two of the points in which our money market here resembles that of London. In both these financial centres, as has been shown, we find anomalies which set at defiance the computations based on old time-honored principles and baffle all attempts to forecast the future with trustworthy certainty; and in both, demand loans are sought with avidity by capitalists, while time loans and engagements looking fur-

ther into the future are shrunk from with more or less of distrust and timidity.

Let us now turn to the other side of the picture and examine the aspects in which the two money markets are in contrast to each other.* And among the most prominent of these is the ease enjoyed here while increasing stringency rules in London. A second point of contrast is found in the balance of trade, the state of the foreign exchanges and the drain of specie from the Bank of England. We too have for some time past been losing, though from other causes, our available bank supplies of gold and silver, and the drain at times has been severe. But to us, and to our internal trade and commerce, the loss is not so formidable, nor are its immediate effects on the money market so crushing, because our domestic currency is not disturbed as is that of England by every fluctuation in the foreign exchanges, and by every extraordinary demand for gold to be sent abroad. An important aspect of this much agitated question of specie exportation is well put by the writer we have already quoted. He says :

"The old theory of the balance of trade, although now confessedly inadmissible, still lingers among a portion of the community. A preponderance of imports over exports was at one period looked upon with the greatest alarm, as implying a steady withdrawal of what then passed as the sole wealth of a nation, the precious metals. Later writers have exposed the fallacy, and shown that if gold and silver can be profitably used abroad there is no reason to dread their export, but rather the contrary. The assumption formerly taken for granted, that a so-called adverse balance of trade requires of necessity to be adjusted by a corresponding movement of bullion, has been frequently disproved. For example, the imports of England far exceed the exports, and yet at the same time the annual influx of specie is much larger than the amount we send out.

"The explanation is simply that, being creditors of the greater part of the globe, we receive, as it were, an enormous yearly tribute for interest on loans, railway and mine dividends, and the like. If our merchants find it profitable to send large amounts of our specie capital abroad, the fact by no means indicates that the nation is being impoverished. Just now it is worth our while to use large sums in this manner by sending out bullion certain to return sooner or later with increase. Looking upon the question from this point of view, it seems singular that a temporary drain of gold should inspire so much alarm. Taking the matter at the worst, that every ounce exported is as much lost as if cast into the sea, the nation would suffer nothing compared to the losses constantly experienced by English investors in many foreign stocks. The mere fact, however, that capital is withdrawn in the shape of specie instead of other commodities, seems effectually to terrify the community, and, as a frequent consequence, to disturb the whole course of our trade. It appears almost beyond belief that an arrival or shipment of a few hundred thousand pounds in gold, bearing an infinitesimal relation to the property or income of the country, should have such a wide-spread effect."

This writer might have added, however, more explicitly, that the chief reason why the heavy exportation of gold is regarded as of so much importance in Great Britain is because of the currency derangement which that loss of specie produces; for every withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of England causes the withdrawal of notes from circulation, and this reduction of the floating currency necessitates a contraction of credits, the inconveniences of which have not seldom been aggravated by the somewhat capricious action of the Bank of England in the time and manner of raising the rates of discount.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The proposition to authorize the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal, opening navigable communication from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, will soon receive the consideration of the Legislature of New York, a bill for that purpose having been noticed the early part of this week.

The project is not to obtain aid from the State Treasury, but simply to obtain corporate powers for the "Niagara Ship Canal Company," with authority to construct a canal some eight miles long, at an estimated cost of about six or seven millions of dollars, of sufficient capacity to pass vessels of from ten to fifteen hundred tons burden around the Falls of Niagara. This was the shape in which the matter was presented in 1864, and it will not be greatly different at the present time. It was then supported by gentlemen not engaged in commercial pursuits, and was vigorously and successfully opposed by the friends of the Erie Canal and Buffalo interest, who had the numerical preponderance. It now enters the arena under more promising conditions, pushed by a gentlemen of rare energy, great force of character, a master of parliamentary strategy, himself a merchant, and thoroughly acquainted with his subject.

The arguments in favor of the measure demand at our hands the most candid notice. Many of our most enterprising forwarding and commission houses earnestly desire its success, and are most decided in their declaration that the opening of the proposed canal would cheapen the transportation of breadstuffs, and other products of the West to this city, and add largely to the volume of our export trade; that it would quadruple the amount of produce sent from the northwestern States to New York and Boston, and actually afford the shortest avenue between the coal mines of Pennsylvania and the Northwest. If these declarations are correct there would seem to be an end of debate. The experience of every civilized country of the old world has demonstrated, that cheap bread was essential to national prosperity. Population decreases, marriages become less frequent, vice is more general, enterprise is crippled, and mortality is much heavier where food is dear. England has sought to obviate the evil by abrogating her Corn Laws; France, by legislation, to restrict the enhancement of prices. It would be well for our local statesmen to consider whether much of the profligacy that exists here, and the death-rates could not be more certainly diminished in number and volume by reducing the prices of food, than by increasing the powers of the police, and passing stupendous health bills. At any rate, it is of vital interest to all our seaport towns to lower the prices of provisions; the exorbitancy of which is fraught with more evil and peril than can be imagined. Cheap bread is a safeguard against revolutions.

We are not of the number of those who apprehend competition with the provincial governments on our northern frontiers. The population of the Canadas is too sparse, and their wealth too limited to warrant them in embarking in the extensive construction of canals. If New York with an equal population and a commercial metropolis already established, is, with a debt of twenty-five millions of dollars, in imminent liability of having to pay that debt, much of it at least, by direct taxation, the statesmen of the British Provinces will hesitate long before they will venture to involve themselves in a similar indebtedness. Bankruptcy would be inevitable. Neither Montreal nor Halifax, with the important advantage of having the shortest route across the Atlantic, could be transferred into an emporium capable of successful competition with New York, Philadelphia or Boston. Yet, unless that should be effected, all the improvements in navigation and transportation in Canada, would only amount to adding commercial facilities for the leading cities of the United States.

Experience has shown that the river St. Lawrence is not an advantageous outlet for trade. A few years ago enterprising western merchants entertained the idea of inter-oceanic commerce with Europe. Vessels were laden at Chicago and other lake ports and sent to England. It was ascertained to be more profitable to employ them in other business. In 1858 ten vessels sailed from Cleveland to Europe. Six of them returned, but the venture was not remunerative. The danger of navigating both the river and the Gulf of St. Lawrence is too great, exceeding that of doubling Cape Horn. Steam vessels adapted to this purpose would hardly cross the ocean, by reason of insufficient capacity for carrying fuel. Besides, half the year the river is bound with ice. To obviate this would require a canal system equal to that of New York, with far less prospect of doing business successfully. We must, therefore, dissent from the declaration of Mr. Benton, Auditor of the Canal Department, that in the event of the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal, the vessels of the large class passing through it would convey the products of the West down the St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic ocean. Trading vessels go from one point to

another when there is most certainty in receiving return cargoes. Freight always rules in favor of the place which imports the most. Legislation cannot turn it into other avenues; the laws of commerce are more potent than statutes.

The forwarders of the city of New York who have given this matter attention, affirm confidently their judgment that all increased facilities of transit add to the volume and profits of their business. The matter is not therefore to be determined with a view to the protection of the commerce of this port or of any other town on the Atlantic seaboard, but on considerations of public policy and statesmanship.

The State government of New York has most occasion for alarm. Alone and single-handed, New York was first to open an avenue of transit from the Northwest to the Atlantic. The capacity of that avenue has since been doubled at an immense cost. In regard to the capacity of the Erie canal, Mr. Benton says in his last Report:

"The carrying capacity of this canal with double locks is equal to 8,000,000 tons the navigation year of seven months; that is 4,000,000 tons each way. We heard no complaint of the need of facilities for transaction, or the lack of capacity in 1860, 1861, and 1864, when the total movement on all the canals of the State ranged from 4,800,000 to 4,500,000 tons, but in 1862 and 1863 when there was a large increase of eastern-bound freight, and the tonnage movement on all the canals was increased to 5,500,000 tons, and before the large class of boats carrying from 200 to 250 tons came into use on the enlarged canals, with a draft on the Erie at the single locks. And even then, if the locks had been kept in good working order and well and diligently attended as they could and should have been, there would not have been any delays or detentions, nor any complaints about the capacity of the Erie canal."

Since that time one-sixth has been added to the dimensions of the Erie canal, greatly increasing its facilities for doing business. But the reopening of the commerce on the Mississippi, has diverted freight from the New York canals, and reduced their income to a figure insufficient to meet the requirements of the constitution of the State;—pay the expenses of collection and superintendence, the interest, and a proper amount toward redeeming the principal of the debt incurred for their construction and enlargement. It is natural, therefore, that the Auditor, whose office it is to watch this matter, should be on the alert to detect every indication threatening a further decrease of revenue.

Mr. Israel T. Hatch in a series of papers published in the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, demonstrated with apparent conclusiveness that the accumulation of freight on our railroads during a few weeks in winter, when all our national canals, lakes, and rivers are closed with ice, has been a cause of much complaint; and that from this cause proceeded the demand from the West for increased facilities. This ran up the prices of freights; but he insists that the Niagara ship canal would have furnished no relief whatever. During the last year the business of the canals, owing, as stated, to the re-opening of the Mississippi, has largely diminished; and the railroads the present winter, are actually doing less than half the transportation which they have had for several seasons past.

The logic of all this would seem to indicate that the proposed ship canal was not needed, and that its construction would jeopardise important interests of the State of New York. We have little sympathy with those who complain of the exaction of tolls on our canals. But allowing for all these objections, we do not find them adequate to their purpose.

The law of trade is paramount to all local interests. When the legislative authority of a State or local municipality attempts to interpose in the matter, it transcends the legitimate province of government. It violates the comity existing between the several districts of our country, and actually seeks to hinder their prosperity. The greatness of the United States is largely due to commerce. The colonization of the West, the occupation of the Pacific coast, and the wealth of our Atlantic cities are all to be attributed to its potent agency. The eventual restoration of property, and good government to the States lately in rebellion, de-

pends virtually upon the same means. This being the case, it is impolitic and suicidal to seek to prevent the opening of any avenue of traffic.

It may be a proper question whether it is the province of Government to construct channels for commerce or to engage in business which properly belongs to citizens. But the friends of the proposed ship canal ask no such boon of the State; but only the right of way and permission. After long experience and carefully-matured observation they have arrived at the conviction that their enterprise is necessary. Some may think differently, but that is no adequate reason for preventing them from carrying out this enterprise.

We do not regard the apprehension of Auditor Benton that the effect of the proposed canal would be that the products of the West would go to Europe by the St. Lawrence, to be well-founded. It is not the inter-oceanic trade which is so essential to our prosperity. The great volume of our commerce is between the different parts of our country; and New York owes her greatness, not to legislation or special effort in her behalf, but to her commanding position, which makes her the common centre for the Northern ports of the continent. The western products which come eastward are sent to Europe to but a limited extent. In 1863 out of one hundred and thirty-six millions of bushels of grain coming East, but twenty-two millions, less than one-sixth, went over the ocean. The residue went to New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Granting that the proposed canal conveyed all the breadstuffs required by Europe down the St. Lawrence, the subtraction from the volume of our traffic would hardly be missed. But if the result should be a cheapening of transportation and of the prices of food here, our capitalists could do no more wisely than to advance the means, and our Legislature to grant the authority for its construction. A liberal policy in the long run is the best.

Boston, as well as New York, is deeply interested in the measure. By perfecting its communications with the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, it would enjoy all the benefits of the improvement equally with those derived by New York through the medium of Oswego. We are not surprised, therefore, that the merchants of that city also take a deep interest in the project.

We trust, therefore, that when the project of the ship canal is brought up for consideration, the Legislature will give it careful attention. Such a course will be eminently wise. It is no time for local jealousy or apprehension to interpose obstacles. We shall want before many years every facility that can be obtained. We shall gain nothing by narrowness but every thing by removing obstructions from trade.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

It is not easy to determine very definitely the import of the Emperor Napoleon's allusion to Mexican affairs in his speech to the Chambers. He affirms that the new Government "is being consolidated," that "the malecontents, conquered and dispersed, have no longer a chief," and that "the country has found guarantees of order and security which have developed its resources and raised its commerce with France alone from twenty one to seventy-seven millions." The world at large will place its own estimate upon the extent to which these affirmations accord with facts; but we apprehend there will be a general agreement of public opinion that the Emperor's own statement of the situation leaves him without excuse for a further occupation of Mexico by his forces. Napoleon accepts the logic of the situation in this sense, and hence he announces that preparations are being made for the withdrawal of the French troops. These are the terms in which he asserts this purpose:

"I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian to fix the

epoch for the recall of our troops so that their return may be effectuated without compromising the French interests which we have been defending in that remote country."

This important statement leaves in the dark certain matters of which Americans at least would like to have had somewhat explicit information. As, for instance, when this understanding with Maximilian is likely to be concluded; what is to be the date of the "epoch;" whether the withdrawal of the forces is to be gradual, so as to afford Maximilian limited aid for a continued period, or the whole French force is to be promptly called home; what are those "French interests" which are not to be compromised; and in what way they are to be protected. Upon each one of these points hang contingencies of great interest to the American public; and the Mexican problem cannot be considered solved until these now open questions are satisfactorily concluded. Had the Emperor a reputation in diplomacy which would command confidence in a straight forward settlement, many doubts might be dismissed which his cautious and reserved language suggests.

One great point, however, is apparently settled by the Emperor's declaration; after no remote period, imperialism in Mexico is to be left to its local resources. Whether this is to be interpreted as meaning that Napoleon considers Maximilian competent to support himself without help, or whether it implies that the Emperor perceives that events have hopelessly defeated his American policy, are questions of much interest, but as difficult of solution as Napoleonic problems always are. The United States will be disposed to accept the promise of evacuation as a large concession toward the settlement of delicate relations with France. The Emperor's words disperse the slowly rising war cloud; and his flatteringly profuse allusions to this country will be reciprocated in the spirit in which they were intended; so that the *entente cordiale* between the two countries may be considered restored, so far as all the circumstances will permit. It is impossible to conceal the fact that had Napoleon taken any other course, the two nations must sooner or later have drifted into a war, the objects of which would have been, on both sides, altogether disproportioned to the enormous sacrifices incurred. It reflects the highest credit upon the diplomatic ability of Mr. Seward that he should have convinced the French government of this inevitable issue of its intervention if indefinitely protracted, and that he conveyed the unpalatable assurance in a manner not calculated to wound the proverbially sensitive honor of France. Mr. Seward candidly avowed to the Emperor's minister that he could give no guarantee that the exasperation of public feeling in this country would not compel the government to take up arms. The echo of this plain intimation was heard in the legislative chambers of France when Napoleon uttered these remarkable words, "The emotion produced in the United States, by the presence of our troops on the Mexican soil, will be pacified by the frankness of our declarations." If Americans attribute the purpose to withdraw the French troops from Mexico to a prudent desire to pacify "the emotion" here alluded to, we opine that the public judgment of the world will allow that there is more substantial ground for such an interpretation than mere national vanity. The Emperor doubtless sees that the restoration of the Union, under circumstances which demonstrate our great national power, renders impossible or highly hazardous the achievement of those ulterior aims which induced his intervention in Mexico; he is aware also that the presence of his troops in Mexico exasperates our people not only against France but also against the government of his Mexican protege; and hence, even at an apparent sacrifice of prestige, he deems it prudent, for the purpose of avoiding possible complications, for the sake of preserving amicable relations with a

country commercially valuable to France, and as a means of inducing us to offer no actual opposition to the consolidation of Maximilian's authority, to concede to the expressed wishes of our government that the solution of the Mexican struggle should be left to Maximilian and the Mexicans.

If the Emperor should in good faith retire from his position of armed intervention, the course of the United States is clear. Having done for Mexico the important service of leaving her to settle with Maximilian single-handed whether or not she will have him to rule over her, we may with good grace leave the situation, thus changed for the better, to work out its own solution. Our diplomacy has placed Juarez upon an equal footing with Maximilian; and if the liberal government cannot recover its ascendancy, it can only be either because the Mexicans are indifferent about who governs them, in which case an Emperor is better for them than a President; or because the people prefer an imperial to a republican form of government. Our dislike to an imperial neighbor may very properly induce us to withhold recognition from Maximilian; but we are not bound either by interest or international obligations to embroil ourselves in our neighbors' affairs. Whatever may be our sympathies, our attitude under the new posture of affairs must be that of strict neutrality.

DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE situation of North Carolina, though one of present embarrassment, cannot long remain so. With a population of one million of people, an area of about thirty millions of acres capable of raising crops of which the South has a monopoly, it must be apparent that, as soon as her labor system is reorganized and her banking and transportation facilities recuperated, taxes which now press heavily will be easily paid.

We are indebted to Mr. Battle, the Treasurer of North Carolina, for a statement of the debt and assets of the State from which we have compiled the following. The amount of the bonds issued previous to the act of secession May 20, 1861, was \$9,749,500, as given in detail below. On these securities there is now past due and unpaid coupons to the amount of about three million of dollars, which the Treasurer proposes to fund into 6 per cent bonds and which will make the total ante-war debt \$12,749,500.

For what purpose issued.	Principal Issued.	Due now.	When. K'gh.	Interest. on'tg.	Amount	
Bank debts.						
F. & Wm. Plank Road, reg'd.	'49-'53	'60-'72	.....	\$63,000	
Gaston & Weldon R. R., etc.	'54-'55	'64-'65	Jan. & July	N. Y.	120,000	
North Carolina, R. R.	'53-'55	'63-'65	Jan. & July	N. Y.	152,000	
do	'85	'85	Jan. & July	N. Y.	2,000,000	
F. & Centre Plank Road	'53-'58	'75-'78	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	31,000	
do	'56-'58	'70-'78	Jan. & July	N. Y.	19,000	
F. & Warsaw Plank Road	'55-'57	'75-'77	Jan. & July	N. Y.	10,000	
Tar River		'85	'88	Jan. & July	N. Y.	15,000
Insane Asylum	'56-'58	'66-'68	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000	
do	'83	'87	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	15,000	
do	'85	'89	Jan. & July	N. Y.	10,000	
Atlantic & North Carolina R. R.	'56-'57	'86-'87	Jan. & July	N. Y.	1,066,500	
do	'85	'87	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	400,000	
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal	'57-'59	'87-'89	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	350,000	
Western R. R.	'59-'60	'86-'90	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	300,000	
do	'86	'89	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000	
Western North Carolina R. R.	'56-'60	'86-'90	Jan. & July	N. Y.	530,000	
do	'57-'60	'87-'90	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	668,000	
Wilmington Char. & Ruth. R. R.	'86	'89	Jan. & July	N. Y.	400,000	
do	'60-'61	'86-'87	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	650,000	
Certain purposes						
do	'860	'860	Jan. & July	N. Y.	72,100	
do	'860	'870	Jan. & July	N. Y.	94,900	
do	'59-'60	'80-'90	Jan. & July	N. Y.	714,500	
Cape Fear & Deep River	'850	'880	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	478,500	
do	'855	'890	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000	
do	'856	'862	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000	
do	(do)	'856	'876	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000
do	'855	'888	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000	
Total issued before May 20, 1861					\$9,749,500	

All of the above bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Against the above debt the State has assets as follows:

Stocks in R. R.'s, &c., viz:		
North Carolina Railroad		\$3,000,000
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad		682,500
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad		1,066,000
Western North Carolina Railroad		1,418,000
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal		350,000
Bonds in R. R. &c. viz:		

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	\$20,000
Wilmington, Charleston & Rath. Railroad	2,000,000
Western (Coalfield) Railroad	600,000
City of Raleigh	48,000
Interest on these to January 1, 1866.	307,623
Balance due on bonds of Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company	181,165—\$1,156,790

Total assets..... \$9,673,290

If we deduct this amount from the debt of \$12,749,500 it leaves \$3,086,210 as the balance of State indebtedness. With regard to these assets the Treasurer states that although some of them are at present unproductive, yet he believes that under the revival of trade and travel they will to a great degree relieve the burden of the public debt.

The following is a list of six per cent bonds in aid of internal improvements issued by the State during the war which will probably be assumed by the new State Government as a part of the debt to be paid:

For what purpose issued.	Principal—Issued.	Due.	Interest—When.	Where.	Outstan'dg.	Amount
Western Railroad.	1861	1891	Ap. & Oct.	Raleigh	\$300,000	
Western N. Carolina RR.	1861	1891	Ap. & Oct.	Raleigh	220,000	
Wilmington, Charleston & Ruth. RR.	1862	1892	Jan. & Jly.	Raleigh	950,000	
Chatham Railroad.	1863	1883	Jan. & Jly.	Raleigh	249,000	

Internal improvements bonds, &c. \$1,619,000

During the war the State also issued for other purposes the following :

For what purpose issued.	Principal—Issued.	Due.	Rate.	Interest—When.	Where.	Outstand'g.	Amount
Defense	1862	1892	6	Jan. & Jly.	Raleigh	\$1,393,500	
Ways & Means	1863	1893	6	Jan. & Jly.	Raleigh	6,941,500	
Confederate Tax	1862	1882	8	Ma. & Sep.	Raleigh	1,364,500	
Defenset.	1863	1882	8	Ma. & Sep.	Raleigh	4,429,000	

Total war debt..... \$12,871,500

It is worthy of note that \$1,000,000 of the bonds marked *, and \$500,000 marked † were transmitted to Europe for hypothecation.

From the above it appears that the position of the State finances is at present about as follows :

RECAPITULATION.						
Old debt due and unpaid.....					\$ 364,000	
" not matured.....					9,385,000	
Coupons past due and unpaid.....					3,000,000	
Total ante-war debt.....					\$12,749,500	
Add debt for internal improvement during the war.....					1,619,000	
Total debt.....					\$14,368,500	
Deduct assets.....					9,673,290	
Balance.....					\$ 4,694,710	

If, therefore, the Treasurer is correct in his belief with regard to the value of the above assets the burden of the debt will prove very light.

THE EMBARRASSEMENTS OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

THERE appears to be much reason in the complaints of the home shipping trade that they are not able to compete, as formerly, with the ships and shipbuilders of other countries. So long as the competition was between wooden vessels, we had the advantage over the whole world; for the finest ship timber grew near our ship yards, and our mechanics were no where surpassed. But now that the competition is between iron and wood vessels, the case is wholly changed, and our ship builders appear to be no longer in a position to hold their own.

The secret of this disadvantage may be found in the cost of material; for while on the Clyde only £3 per ton is paid for pig iron, the American has to pay for the same iron \$50 currency per ton; the coal consumed in the building of our iron vessels is supplied at about 10s per ton in England, while the American builder pays \$10 per ton. If to this we add that wages in Great Britain are much lower than in the United States, it will at once be seen that these combined advantages in favor of the Tyne or Clyde shipbuilders conclude the question of iron shipbuilding decidedly against us. And as the experience of the last few years has favored the conclusion that iron steamers are preferable to those built of wood, we have little to hope for in falling back upon our wonted supremacy in the building of wooden craft.

In the present attitude of the public mind it is more than doubtful whether the early reduction could be carried in Con-

gress of those high rates of duty which so greatly enhance the cost of iron and necessitate high prices for all the materials used in the building of an iron steamer. It does seem, however, but fair that, if it is no longer possible to build iron vessels here, that the shipping interest should at least be permitted to purchase foreign vessels, to be run under the same privileges as home-built vessels. This right, however, is denied them; so that they are compelled to stand still and see the shipowners of other countries carrying off their trade. Let the following comparison show what large inroads have been made upon our carrying trade, during late years, by foreign vessels:—

	Total ton. entered U. S. exclus. of that from B.N.A. Provinces.	Per ton'ge.	Total ton. entered U. S. exclus. of that from B.N.A. Provinces.	Per ton'ge.
1821.....	734,950	11.3	1856.....	3,872,630
1836.....	964,270	10.05	1860.....	4,840,771
1831.....	1,028,660	19.2	1861.....	3,897,850
1886.....	1,279,424	23.6	1862.....	3,547,648
1841.....	1,566,987	21.9	1863.....	3,570,495
1846.....	1,744,270	25.4	1864.....	4,168,691
1851.....	3,041,106	31.6		60.1

This shows a steady inroad upon the carrying trade of the United States. In 1821, only 11 per cent of the tonnage entered at our ports was foreign; in 1860, the proportion had reached 28 per cent; and in 1863, 41 per cent. It is true that the dangers arising from privateers induced American shipowners to register a large amount of tonnage under other flags, and that this accounts for the increased percentage of foreign tonnage in 1863 and 1864; but the Senate have now passed an act forbidding the re-registration of this transferred tonnage under the national flag, without its being subject to the ordinary disabilities of foreign built vessels owned by our citizens, and hence this large amount of home tonnage, probably one-fifth of the total amount on our national register, may be considered henceforth as foreign.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE appearance of monetary affairs has somewhat improved, but their position is not in a sufficiently satisfactory state to justify the Directors of the Bank of England in making a reduction in the rate of discount. They have, therefore, adhered to the high rate—8 per cent—prevailing at the date of my last letter, whilst, in the open market, the quotations are from one-quarter to one-half per cent below that price. Trade in nearly all departments is suffering from high rates demanded for accommodation. At the same time the demand for export to America has fallen off extensively, as compared with the last two or three months, and those articles in which American buyers are chiefly interested have suffered the greatest amount of depreciation. But the most striking changes are in cotton, metals, oils and tallow, the movements in which are in an unfavorable direction.

The returns issued by the Banks of England and France are favorable and a more satisfactory feeling is shewn in monetary circles on both sides of the channel. Yet from these two statements it appears obvious that the rate of money here must continue to be high for some time to come, and that in the event of a reduction—say of one per cent—taking place in the course of a fortnight, the Bank Directors will again be compelled to return to the present strongest quotations. In condemning this, we must first bear in mind that money at the present moment is three per cent cheaper in Paris than in India. As merchants naturally desire to put their bills discounted in the cheapest market, a large supply has been forwarded to Paris with this object, the result being that our own market has been temporarily relieved, whilst at Paris the open market rate has fully equalled that of the Bank, owing to an increased demand for accommodation. The process now in operation is as follows: English merchants are still largely indebted to India for the cotton they have purchased in excess of the requirements of goods of India merchants, and this balance has to be liquidated by the transmission of coin. Bills are therefore forwarded to Paris for discount, and purchases of silver are made for shipment from Marseilles to the East by the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales Company. The result of this is that our indebtedness is the same as heretofore, the only alternative being a change of creditors, viz., from Indies to French. Under these circumstances, therefore, it does not seem probable that very greatly reduced rates for money can be anticipated for some time

to come, and although a reduction of one per cent is not impossible, such action on the part of the Bank cannot be of long duration.

This opinion receives confirmation in the unfavorable rumors from Bombay in reference to monetary affairs at that port, to the effect that an advance had taken place in the rate of exchange at Bombay on London to 2s. 8d. for rupee, consequently it may be presumed that further, and, in fact, large supplies of silver will be drawn from England and France in payment of our debts to India for her supplies of cotton. Should this prove the case, the whole of our imports of silver from Mexico will be employed for this purpose, in addition to which we shall most probably have to forward gold or bills to France for the purchase of silver for shipment from the port of Marseilles.

Our trade with France is at present in a very satisfactory state, and credit is therefore easily obtained by English and French holders on both sides of the channel. The exports of British and Irish produce from the United Kingdom during the months ending October 31 were large, and were valued at £7,472,188. In the corresponding period in 1864, the declared value of these shipments was £6,678,958, and in 1863, £7,397,726. Imports from France into Great Britain have also been on a more extended scale, the articles in which an increase is observable being chiefly those of which England was deprived during the blockade of the ports in the Southern States, to which we must add the articles wheat and flour. Turpentine and resin have during the last three years formed an important article of export from the Southern Biscay ports, and both articles have been shipped to this country, with great pecuniary advantages to the exporters. Trade between France and the United States has also been largely augmented since the close of the late war, the declared value of the exports during the past eleven months of 1865 being 84,458,666 francs, whilst the imports were valued at only 34,492,632 francs. The imports of gold coin and bullion from the States during the same period were 5,793,000 francs, and of silver 1,898,000 francs. There appears therefore to be a considerable balance against the United States in favor of France, but even this is only 44,000,000 francs, a comparatively small sum, taking into consideration the great extent of the trade at present being carried on by England, France, America and India. These four countries, indeed, seem, as it were, to be introduced in their commercial relations, prosperity and activity in the one having the effect of extending the trade and employing the surplus capital of the others.

Money is abundant, and the demand for accommodation is decidedly quiet. The bank rate remains as stated, at eight per cent., the quotations in the open market being $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. beneath the official rate, they are as under :

30 day's bills..... $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{4}$ per cent. 4 months' bills..... $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{4}$ per cent
 60 day's bills..... $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{6}$ " " 6 months' bills..... $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{8}{6}$ "
 3 months' bills..... $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{6}$ "

The discount houses allow $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for money deposited with them on call, $6\frac{1}{2}$ if with seven, and 7 per cent. if with fourteen days.

On the continent the markets are generally firm, scarcely any changes have taken place in the quotations; the rates of discount at the leading cities being as follows:

cities being as follows :		Bank	Open	Bank	Open
	per cent.	rate.	market.	rate.	market.
Paris.....	5	4%	5	5	5
Vienna.....	5		5	5	5
Berlin.....		8%		5	5
Frankfort.....	5%	5		5	5
Amsterdam.....	6%	6%		6	6%
Turin.....					
Brussels.....				5	5
Madrid.....				9	uncert.
Hamburg.....					5%
St. Petersburg.....				6	6%

In Home Securities there has been a continued absence of activity and even of firmness. Consols remain at a low point, and the value of other classes of stock has suffered a slight depreciation. As regards foreign securities, the principal fluctuations have been in Mexican stock transactions having been effected as low as 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, being a decline for the week equal to five per cent. Bank, railway, and other shares have been dealt in to a limited extent, the changes in prices being for the most part of an unfavorable nature. The subjoined table shows the prices of some of the principal securities each day during the last two weeks:

For the week ending January 20	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Concole.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	87	87	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brazilian 5 per cent., 1865	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	75
Egyptian 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 1864	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican 3 per cents.	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1864	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	19 $\frac{1}{2}$			19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peruvian 5 per cents., 1855	70	69	70		69	69
Russian	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$
1822	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$				
1862	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
1864	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$
Turkish 6 per cents., 1854	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	90
1855	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70		70	70
1862	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68$\frac{1}{2}$	68$\frac{1}{2}$	68$\frac{1}{2}$	68$\frac{1}{2}$
1863	67	67	67		67	
1865	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alliance Bank	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	28
Brazilian and Portuguese	1 dis.	1 dis.	1 dis.	1 dis.	1 dis.	1 dis.
British and Californian	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ dis.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ dis.	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ dis.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ dis.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ dis.
British North America	46	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	46	46	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
London of Mexico, and South America	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	1$\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	1$\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	1$\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	1$\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	1$\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
London and Brazilian	1 pr.	1 pr.	1 pr.	1 pr.	1 pr.	1 pr.
Union of London	64	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$

For week ending Jan 27.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Consols.....	87	87	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	87	87
British 5 cents, 1865.....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Egyptian 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2864.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
Mexican 3 per cents, 1864.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Peruvian 5 per cents, 1855.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$
Russian " 1832.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1862.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$					
" 1864.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Spanish 3 per cents, Passive.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	41	41	41	41
Certificates.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25$\frac{1}{2}$	25$\frac{1}{2}$	25$\frac{1}{2}$	25$\frac{1}{2}$	25$\frac{1}{2}$
Turkish 6 per cents, 1851.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89	89	89
" 1853.....	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70
" 1862.....	68	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 5 " 1863.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39$\frac{1}{2}$	39$\frac{1}{2}$	39$\frac{1}{2}$	39$\frac{1}{2}$	39$\frac{1}{2}$
Alliance Bank.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21$\frac{1}{2}$	21$\frac{1}{2}$	21$\frac{1}{2}$	21$\frac{1}{2}$	21$\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of British Columbia.....	1 dia.	1 dia.	1 dia.	1 dia.	1 dia.	1 dia.
Brazilian and Portuguese.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{2}$
British and California.....	46	46	46	46	46	46
British North America.....	46	46	46	46	46	46
London of Mexico, and South America.....	1 dia.	2 dia.	1 dia.	2 dia.	1 dia.	2 dia.
London and Brazilian.....	46	1 pm	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm	46	1 pm	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm
New.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.
London, B. Ayres & River Plate.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.
" New.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13$\frac{1}{2}$	13$\frac{1}{2}$	13$\frac{1}{2}$	13$\frac{1}{2}$	13$\frac{1}{2}$
Union of London.....	53	52	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$

In American securities United States 5'20 6 per cent bonds have chiefly commanded attention. The prices given below represent those current at the close of the market each day of the week, but business has, nevertheless, been done as high as 66½ and as low as 66. Virginia 6 per cents have slightly improved; but Erie shares have fallen considerably in value. American securities, in fact, have sympathised with other foreign, as well as home securities, the movement in prices being for the most part, unfavorable. The closing prices of securities each day during the last two weeks are annexed:—

For week ending January 20.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-30's, 1889.....	65%	65%	66	66%	66	65%
do 5 per cent, 1874.....			50	57%		
Virginia 5 per cent.....	50	50	50	50	50	50
do 6 per cent.....		41	41	40	41	41
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	77	77	77	77	77	77
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 2d mortgage 1881.....	76	76	76	76	76	76
Pennsylvania, 1st mortgage 1877.....	80	81	80	80	79	79
do 2d mortgage 1882.....	74	74	74	74	74	74
Erie shares \$100, all paid.....	57%	57%	58	57%	57	57%
6 per cent, convertible bonds.....			76	75%	76	76
Illinois Central, 1875.....	81	81	81	81	81	81
7 per cent.....	68	68	68	68	67%	67%
\$100 shares, 8 per cent.....	76%	76%	76%	77%	76%	76%
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	73	73	73	73	73	73
Panama, 2d mortgage, 1872.....	102	102	102	102	102	102
Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mort.....	85	85	85	84	84	84
\$50 shares.....	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage 1881, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.....	75	75	75	75	75	75

For week ending January 27.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-90's, 1882.						
do 6 per cent.	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
do 5 per cent.	60	60	50	50	50	50
Virginia 5 per cent.	50	50	50	50	50	50
do 6 per cent.	41	41	41 1/4	40	41 1/4	41 1/4
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.	77	77	75	77	76	76
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section 2nd mortgage, 1881.	76	76	76	76	76	76
— Pennsylvania, 1st mortgage, 1877.	79	79	79	79	78	78
do 2d do	74	74	74	74	74	74
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.	57 1/2	56	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
— Scrip	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
Illinois Central, 1875, 6 per cent.	81	81	81	81	81	81
do 7 per cent.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
do 100 dollar shares	75 1/4	75 1/4	74 3/4	75 1/4	74 3/4	75 1/4
Marietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent.	73	73	73	73	73	73
Pennsylvania, 8 per cent, 1872, 2d mortgage.	102	102	102	102	102	102
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, 3d mortgage, convertible.	84	84	84	84	84	84
— \$50 shares	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.	75	76	76	76	76	76

A further decline—to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{3}{4}$ d per pound—has taken place in the value of cotton at Liverpool. American cotton has been dealt in to a fair extent, but owing to the large supply, an offer at a reduction in price of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. Brazil commands very little attention, and has suffered the heaviest fall, for although the quality of this cotton is good, spinners purchase American produce in preference. Hence, it may be suggested, as confirmatory of my previous remarks, that as the supplies of American cotton are increased, those from Brazil will be diminished until Brazil returns to its former position as a limited cotton producing country. Indian cotton shows a fall of from $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb. from last week. The total sales amount to 58,000 bales, of which spinners have purchased 39,000, speculators and exporters 19,000. The following qualities were taken for consumption during the first four weeks of the last two years :

Description	1866.	1865.	Description	1866.	1865.
American.....bales	61,030	52,220	West Indian.....bales	6,000	1,630
Brazil....."	12,410	6,370	East Indian....."	50,140	31,300
Egyptian....."	16,670	15,750	China & Japan.....	500	9,640
Total.....				146,800	70,900

And the prices current are as follows, so far as relates to "Middling" quality, in each of the last four years:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Middling Upland	22	21	23½	19½
Mobile	22	27½	23½	19½
Orleans	22½	27½	24½	19½
Pernambuco	21	27½	22	20
Egyptian	21	27	22	21½
West Indian	26	22	22	19½
Brazil	15½	17½	14	14½
Dholbeck	15½	17½	14½	14½
Camphal	15½	17½	13	14½

The Indian Cotton Market has been very inactive, at a decline in prices of 4d to 4d per lb. Sweet is quoted at 12½d to 18½d, Madras 12d to 17½d, Sards 10d to 14d, Bengal 10d to 13½d, West Indian 16d to 41d. Brazil 15½d to 22d, Smyrna and Greek 12d to 19d per pound. The following are the particulars of imports, &c.:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Imports from Jan. 1 to Jan. 26	bales 40,618	44,599	23,537
Deliveries " "	" 11,525	12,396	13,634
Stock, January 26	" 73,712	121,620	46,774

The quantity of East India cotton now afloat to Europe is estimated at 394,751 bales, against 282,150 bales last year.

In the early part of the week the Manchester cotton, grain and goods market was active, and considerable business was done for export to the East at full prices. The fall in the raw material at Liverpool has since had a depressing effect, and, in order to transact business of any magnitude, less money must now be accepted. Yarns, especially, are drooping in price; but in cloth, there is a fair degree of business. Annexed are some of the prices current:

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT.				
Numbers	6 to 12	16 to 24	28 to 32	38 to 42
Common quality	16	25	26	30
Second quality	18	26	28	32
Best quality	22	38	30	34

MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT.				
Numbers	6 to 12	16 to 24	30	40
Common quality	15	20	22	25
Second quality	17	21	23	27
Best quality	21	23	22	30

Numbers	50	60	70	80	90	100
d. d. d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d. d. d.					
Common quality	25	30	32	34	36	38
Second quality	31	32	34	36	38	40
Best quality	33	34	36	38	40	42

GOLD END GREY SHIRTINGS, 37½ YARDS.

	40 INCHES					
Reeds	48	52	56	64	68	72
Weights	lb. oz. 5 4	lb. oz. 6 0	lb. oz. 7 0	lb. oz. 8 4	lb. oz. 9 0	lb. oz. 9 6
Prices	11s. 6d.	13s.	15s. 6d.	21s. 6d.	24s.	

	45 INCHES					
Reeds	56	61	66	72		
Weights	lb. oz. 8 4	lb. oz. 9 0	lb. oz. 10 0	lb. oz. 10 8		
Prices	18s.	20s.	24t.	26s.		

	50 INCHES					
Reeds	56	64	66	72		
Weights	lb. oz. 8 12	lb. oz. 10 4	lb. oz. 11 0	lb. oz. 11 8		
Prices	19s. 6d.	22s. 6d.	26s.	28s. 6d.		

Quietness is the prevailing feature of other departments of trade in the manufacturing districts, so far as articles of clothing are concerned. As regards prices, however, woolen and silken goods are decidedly firm; and although the business doing is limited, previous quotations are supported.

It is not anticipated that our import of wool from Australia, this year, will exceed that of 1865. The accounts from that colony, although not unfavorable, do not lead us to anticipate a further increase in the clip; but as the supply received in 1865 was the largest on record, the colony cannot be considered to have failed badly if she export a similar quantity of produce. Our importation from Australia and New Zealand, last year, was 332,560 bales. In 1864, we received 302,177 bales; in 1863, 241,630 bales; and in 1862, 226,015 bales. At the same time, the import from the Cape was 99,991 bales, against 69,900 bales in 1864; but from other countries—with the exception of Portugal—there was a considerable falling off, so that the total importation last year only exceeded that of 1864 by 15,000 bales, the totals being 685,634 bales, and 670,707 bales in 1865 and 1864 respectively. Under these circumstances it may be inferred that wool will maintain its present value during the present year, for in addition to a stationary importation, the export demand will certainly continue active, the inquiry on account of French, Belgian and German buyers having steadily increased during the last few years. France is now a very large buyer at the colonial wool sales, and took last year about 150,000 bales. The next public sales will be commenced here on the 8th of March, and during their progress about 80,000 bales of wool will be offered. The following table shows the prices of certain descriptions of cotton and wool at the close of the year mentioned,

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Cotton, Middling New Orleans	per lb. 7½	19	24	28	27	21½
Wool, English combing, fleece washed	21	30	31½	24	28	25½
East India ordinary yellow	7½	8	10	10	9½	10½
Donskoi average white fleece	9	9	11½	12	12	12½
Peru, Middling	16	18½	14	15½	17	17
Cordova, average washed	9½	10½	11	12	11½	12
B. Ayres, fair Mestizo grease	10½	8½	9	8	8	9
Australian, av'e washed fleece, clothing	24	22	23	23½	33½	24½
Cape	18	16	17	17½	16	17

In metals, the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers. The principle changes are in Scotch pig iron, which has fallen to 65s 9d cash, mixed numbers; and in English copper, the value of which has been further reduced to the extent of 2s per ton. Annexed are some of the prices current:

COPPER—Tin and Cake	£	s	£	s
Sheeting and bolts	101	0	102	0
Bottoms	106	0	107	0
IRON—Bars, Welsh, in London	7	10½	8	0
LEAD—English pig	21	10½	21	15
Spanish do.	23	10½	0	0

SPELTER	1866.	1865.
TIN—English blocks	102	0
Bars	102	0
Refined	102	0
Banca	94	10½
Sheets	91	10½
TIN PLATES*—J. C. Charcoal per ton	29	0
J. X. do	38	0
J. C. cape	27	6½
J. X. do	33	6½

*1s@1s 6d per box less at the works.

The oil trade has been exceedingly quiet. The alterations in policy, although unfavorable, are not, however, of an important nature. Annexed are the leading quotations:

	1866.	1865.
FISH—Sperm, per ton	115	117
Cod	50	51
OLIVE—Gallipoli	56	57
SEED—Linseed	36	38
Hemp, foreign refined	56	58
TURPENTINE—French, cwt.	45	46
American	45	46
Rough	17	6½
CAKES, New York, in barrels	10	10
in bags	9 15½	10 15
Western	9 10½	10 9 10

The Tallow trade has been very quiet, with occasional fluctuations in prices. The latest quotations for St. Petersburg Yellow Candle is 4s 3d per cwt, on the spot, and 4s for January to March delivery. The particulars of imports, &c., of foreign tallow are as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Stock	casks 52,268	66,321	53,229	47,406
Delivery from June 1	" 56,339	49,421	62,461	74,903
Arrival	" 70,291	77,595	70,669	89,826
Price of Yellow Candle	44s 9d	44s 9d	41s 9d	42s 9d

The Coffee trade continues active, and Ceylon produce has further improved in value 6d to 1s per cwt. Apart from this the grocery produce markets have shown an occasional tendency to ease, but there are no changes of importance to notice. And so long as money continues at its present rate, no activity in this department need be expected. The stocks here are as under:

	1865.	1866.
Sugar	tons 108,459	88,354
Coffee	" 11,369	13,180
Rice	" 49,123	34,810

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry-goods) Feb. 1, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Feb. 2:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods	\$1,748,597	\$1,650,631	\$749,534	\$4,880,620
General merchandise	1,665,178	3,596,025	2,215,643	2,841,933
Total for the week	\$ 3,403,775	\$ 5,248,656	\$ 2,905,177	\$ 7,222,573
Previously reported	15,320,572	13,181,658	6,752,741	17,947,409

Since January 1..... \$18,724,947 \$18,430,314 \$9,737,918 \$25,170,072

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry-goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York, for the week ending February 3, 1866:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week	\$ 5,154,962	\$ 3,171,842	\$ 4,416,660	\$ 5,917,607
Previously reported	13,751,312	10,015,630	14,900,512	17,405,006
Since January 1.....	\$ 18,906,274	\$ 13,187,472	\$ 20,317,172	\$ 23,822,613

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statement of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York, for the week ending February 3, 1866:

Same time in

	1865.	1866.
1865.	\$3,253,770	\$1,858,888
1866.	6,121,615	1,857
1865.	4,624,574	1,856
1866.	2,658,274	1,855
1865.	58,944	1,854
1866.	942	

Years.	Spiritous Liquors.		Rum.		Wh'ky.	
	Brandy.	Gins.	Casks.	Cases.	Punch.	Punch.
1865	3,320	3,328	829	6,233	955	897
1864	13,037	5,353	1,992	5,683	1,423	817
1863	5,922	2,923	2,079	7,413	543	544
1872	10,055	3,727	8,978	20,503	765	1,587
1861	9,018	9,301	7,925	9,157	1,954	359
1860	29,903	.....	14,598	.....	2,723	2,257
1859	70,480	.....	12,644	.....	3,268	2,096

The total quantities and values entered at the Custom House in 1864 and 1865 are as below:

Description.	1864		1865	
	Pkgs.	Dutie value.	Pkgs.	Dutie value.
Wines	253,638	\$1,612,509	117,769	\$1,141,260
Champagne	96,590	606,168	65,251	664,638
Ale and porter	11,313	101,607	20,908	98,830
Cordials	1,570	11,577	1,041	5,598
Brandy	17,028	565,648	6,160	164,612
Gin	6,722	73,793	2,763	26,957
Rum	748	60,372	711	32,107
Whisky	772	50,850	1,336	56,796
Total	390,366	\$2,587,734	215,939	\$2,185,307

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.

The following are the receipts of wines and brandies at this port from San Francisco:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Wines, { Casks	88	62	228	126	155	538	492
Wines, { Cases	234	183	118	56	125	511	302
Brandies, casks		56	40	2	10	35	375
DOMESTIC WHISKY.							
Receipts in 1865				61,964 barrels.			
" in 1864				273,329 "			
Loss in receipts for 1865					212,018		

APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—The following is an official statement just issued of the apportionment of national bank circulation in the various States and Territories, made under section 21, of amendment to currency act, approved March 3, 1865. We add a column showing the circulation that had been issued to the banks on the 1st of October, 1865, also obtained from official sources. It will be seen that several of the States have already largely exceeded the amount apportioned to them:

States and Territories.	Apportion. by Comp. of Cur.	Apportion. by Sec. of accord, to re- presentative cord. to capital population, and resources.	Circulation issued before Oct. 1, 1865.
Maine	\$3,000	\$2,415,000	\$5,415,000
New Hampshire	1,557,000	1,755,000	3,312,000
Vermont	1,504,500	1,485,000	2,989,500
Massachusetts	5,880,000	15,915,000	21,795,000
Rhode Island	82,000	3,960,000	4,794,000
Connecticut	2,197,500	5,025,000	7,222,500
New York	18,558,500	34,935,000	53,473,500
New Jersey	3,210,000	3,480,000	6,690,000
Pennsylvania	18,882,500	12,645,000	26,527,500
Maryland	3,282,000	3,855,000	7,137,000
Delaware	535,500	555,000	1,090,500
District of Columbia	358,500	300,000	658,500
Virginia	7,624,500	5,895,000	13,619,500
West Virginia	11,173,500	6,450,000	17,623,500
Ohio	6,450,000	3,165,000	9,615,000
Indiana	8,178,000	3,660,000	11,838,000
Illinois	3,565,500	1,635,000	5,200,500
Michigan	3,706,500	2,505,000	6,211,500
Wisconsin	3,223,500	1,185,000	4,403,500
Iowa	810,000	240,000	1,050,000
Minnesota	511,500	135,000	646,500
Missouri	5,646,000	3,765,000	9,411,000
Kansas	511,500	135,000	83,000
Kentucky	5,520,000	4,980,000	10,500,000
Tennessee	5,301,000	3,465,000	8,766,000
Louisiana	3,381,000	7,200,000	10,581,000
Nebraska Territory	130,500	45,000	181,500
Colorado Territory	163,500	30,000	193,500
Mississippi	3,730,000	1,485,000	5,255,000
Georgia	4,950,500	4,470,000	9,420,500
North Carolina	4,741,500	2,805,000	7,546,500
South Carolina	3,381,000	4,185,000	7,566,000
Arkansas	2,079,000	645,000	2,724,000
Alabama	4,605,000	2,820,000	7,425,000
Utah Territory	192,000	45,000	257,000
Washington Territory	52,000	30,000	82,500
Oregon	250,500	130,000	370,500
California	1,698,000	1,305,000	3,003,000
Nevada Territory	33,000	15,000	48,000
Arizona	396,000	90,000	486,000
Texas	2,986,000	975,000	3,961,000
Florida	670,500	285,000	955,500
Dakota	12,000	15,000	27,000
Total	149,998,500	149,970,000	299,968,500
			190,847,055

TENNESSEE RAILROAD DEBT.—The following act relating to the funding of the bonds and coupons past due, and the resumption of the payment of interest on the railroad debt of the State, has been passed by the Legislature:

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a System of Internal Improvement in this State," passed the 11th of February, 1852.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the act aforesaid be so amended that the Governor of this State be authorized and instructed to issue the six per cent coupon bonds of the State, similar in character in every respect to the bonds issued under the act that this is intended to amend, and maturing at the same time, to amount sufficient to pay off all the bonds and interest past due, as well as that to fall due Jan. 1, 1866, or on any bonds that may fall due during the year 1866, issued or indorsed by the State, that were issued or indorsed previous to the so-called act of secession, passed the 6th day of May, 1861.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That said bonds shall be dated the 1st day of January, 1866, and be payable on the 1st day of January, 1892.

Sec. 3. Be it enacted, That said bonds shall, in no event, be sold, exchanged or negotiated, at less than their par value; but they may be exchanged for the interest coupons bonds hereby provided to be paid, estimating each at their par value.

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, That the amount of interest now due, or that may be

come due by Jan. 1, 1866, by any railroad company to the State on bonds issued to or indorsed for said company, shall be charged up to said company on the same terms and conditions of the original loan under the law this is intended to amend, and the State shall have the liens upon each of said roads, their franchise and property, for the prompt and faithful payment of the principal and interest of the bonds hereby authorized to be issued to pay the interest on the bonds said company should have paid interest on, or it has under the law this is intended to amend, for the bonds issued under said law.

Sec. 5. Be it enacted, That the several railroad companies receiving aid under this act shall pay the interest on said bonds, as it matures, in the same manner and under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as they are now required to pay on the bonds issued or indorsed for them under the act this is intended to amend, commencing the payment of said interest on the 15th day of June, 1866.

Sec. 6. Be it enacted, That the law now requiring all railroad companies in this State to pay into the Treasury 2½ per cent per annum as a sinking fund on the amount of their indebtedness to the State, be, and the same is hereby suspended until Jan. 1, 1867, and said companies are relieved from the payment of the sinking fund now past due under said law.

Sec. 7. Be it enacted, That each and every railroad company in this State, who have or may receive aid under this act, or the act this is intended to amend, or any amendment thereto, shall pay to the Treasurer of the State during the year 1867, four per cent on the amount of indebtedness to the State as a sinking fund on said debt, to be paid on the bonds of the State of a like character to those issued or indorsed for said company, with the coupons on the same not matured, said payments to be made semi-annually on the 1st of April and October, and a like amount every year thereafter until the whole of their indebtedness is discharged.

Sec. 8. Be it enacted, That the Governor of the State shall, through the proper State officers, or by himself, or through such other agent or agents as he may appoint for the purpose, have the bonds hereby provided to be issued, negotiated, and the proceeds of the same applied to the payment of the interest now due, or to fall due January 1, 1866, on all bonds issued or indorsed by the State, as herein before provided, or exchange said bonds with the holders of said coupons, so as to pay off and liquidate said interest.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the expenses of issuing and negotiating said bonds shall be paid out of any money now in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the same be collected from the railroad companies in proportion to the amount issued for the benefit of said companies pro rata.

NATIONAL BANKS—NOTICE RESPECTING BALANCES.—The following notice to the National Banks has been issued from the Treasury Department at Washington:

It has been represented to this office that a number of National Banks, located in the cities where clearing-houses are in operation, have estimated deposits subject to duty from the balances after exchanges at the clearing house, and not from the balances at the close of the day as required by regulations.

As the former method cannot be accepted as correct, and as the return does not upon its face show the method pursued, it has seemed to me proper and necessary, in view of the representations above referred to, that I should address to each bank in such cities an inquiry in respect to this matter.

Will you, therefore, be good enough to inform me whether, in making up the semi-annual return of your bank for the six months preceding January 1, 1866, you estimated the average of deposits from the balances at the close of the day, or from the balances after the exchanges at the clearing-house,

In the event that the regulations in this respect were not complied with by you, I have to request that an additional return be furnished, which shall contain a statement of the average of deposits estimated from the balance of deposits at the close of the business of the day, in excess of the average of balances so returned as made up after the exchanges at the clearing-house; and that you remit to this office an amount equal to one-quarter of one per cent. on such difference of computation.

" F. E. SPINNER,
" Treasurer United States."

DRAFT OF A NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.—At the request of Secretary McCulloch, Mr. R. H. Derby has prepared a draft of a new Reciprocity Treaty, which was laid before Congress Tuesday of this week. Its provisions are as follows:

To extend the present treaty for the further term of one year from the 17th of March next, on the condition that Canada shall repeal all the duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes, leather, horseshoes and horseshoe nails, harness, tacks, brads, watches, music and musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, muslin dainties, coarse shawls, satiots and sheetings and shirtings worth less than one dollar a pound, and raise the internal tax and duty on spirits to at least seventy-five cents per gallon wine measure, and discontinue her free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior. The treaty for extension shall also provide that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the productions of the provinces, which they levy upon their own products of the same kind. The President is authorized to appoint two commissioners or envoys to negotiate a treaty with the United Kingdom and the provinces, either jointly or severally, to regulate the commerce and navigation between the respective territories and people of said provinces and the United States, on terms reciprocally beneficial. It is made the duty of the commissioners to provide, if possible, for the permanent security of the fisheries of the United States; to secure the free interchange of the chief products of art and manufacture, as well as the products of the forest and agriculture and other products between the provinces and the United States; to secure, if possible, the discontinuance of any free ports that may endanger revenue, and the assimilation of duties on articles taxed by the two countries and the removal of all charges for lights and compulsory pilotage, and all discriminating tolls and duties, and for improved navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, around the Falls of Niagara, and between Lake Ontario, Montreal and Lake Champlain. All articles produced in any of the provinces, which under the provisions of the treaty for extension, if made, shall be freely admitted into Canada from the United States, shall during the year of extension be freely admitted to the United States from Canada, if produced in that country.

The Bankers' Gazette.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost, and dividends declared. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

LOST BONDS.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR.	DATED.	REFER TO WHOM.
U. S. 7-30s.....	96,106.	\$100.	Aug. 15, '64.	D. Macarthur, Cus. H. Rotunda
U. S. 5-20s.....	61,228, 61,235	\$1,000 each.	Third series.	Marcuse & Salt- zer, 50 Exchange
do do	1,258, 25,814	\$1,000 each.	Fourth do.	Place, N. Y.
U. S. 7-30s.....	23,921.	\$500.	Second do.	C. H. Harris & Co., 13 Broad St.
do do	6,005.	\$5,000.	do.	Cobb, Zavalla & Co., 27 Broad
do do	57,108, 9-10-11 12-13-14.	\$1,000 each.	Aug. '64.	St. N. Y.
U. S. 5-2's.....	43,822-23.	\$1,000 each.	1st May, '62, payable Fisk & Hatch or bearer.	E. R. Mead, Jr., & Co., 13 & 15 Coenties Slip.
do do	28,791.	\$500.	Payable S.C.	
U. S. 10-40s	28,730. 21,670.	—	Thompson or bearer.	

The following dividends are announced—

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY	RATE P. O. T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Railroads, etc.				
Naugatuck R.R. Co.....	7	Feb. 15	Bridgeport, Conn. (Henry A. Oakley, office of Howard Ins. Co.)	Feb. 1 to Feb. 16.
Oswego & Syracuse R.R. Co.	4	Feb. 20.	Howard Ins. Co. N.Y., and N.Y. State Nat. B'k, Albany.	—
Insurance.				
Lorillard Fire Insur. Co.....	5	Feb. 1.	Company's Office	—
Washington Ins. Co., on stock	6	Mar. 15.	Company's Office	—
N. Y. Life & Trust Co.—				
Regular.....	5	Feb. 10.	Company's Office	Feb. 6 to Feb. 10.
Extra.....	10	Feb. 6.	Company's Office	—
N. Y. Fire Insurance Co.—	5	Feb. 12.	Company's Office	Feb. 6 to Feb. 12.
City Fire Insur. Co. 3/4 share	\$3 50			
Banks.				
Nat. Bank of the Republic.....	5	Feb. 12.	At Bank.	—

FRIDAY NIGHT, Feb. 9.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Monetary affairs are without material change. The balances in the hands of the banks and private bankers are ample for supplying the wants of borrowers, which at present are quite moderate. There is little demand for the purposes of stock speculation, and lenders have to find other employment for balances than in street loans. There is no important movement of currency toward the interior, the balance of exchanges at most points being in favor of New York. On call loans the rate is generally 6 per cent.; with rare exceptions, on Government collaterals, at 5 per cent.

Discounts are rather less active. The difficulty of negotiating anything except first-class paper has checked the making of bills, to a certain extent, and the current supply is of a more select character than of late. For prime bills the rate is most generally 7 per cent.; with exceptions at 7½ per cent. Paper ranking as "good" passes generally at 8@9 per cent.

The following are the rates for the various classes of loans:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans.....	6 @ 6	Good endorsed bills, 3 &	4 months.....
Loans on bonds & mort.	6 @ 7	do single names.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2	Lower grades.....	8 @ 9

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The uncertainty as to the issue of the finance bill, now pending in Congress, has checked transactions in Governments. Prices, however, have been generally firm, except on old Five-twenties, which, from an apprehension of the return of bonds from Europe, have declined. The issues of 1864 and 1865 have advanced 1 1/2 per cent. Ten-forties have been in demand, in anticipation of the payment of interest on the 1st of March, and the price closes at 4 advance upon the latest quotations of last week.

The banks are free buyers of compound interest notes, which are convenient as an interest-paying reserve. Certificates of Indebtedness are in more active demand, owing to the Treasury having commenced the payment of Quartermasters' checks half in cash, which will result in a diminished supply of certificates; the price closes at 98 1/2, having

ranged during the week at 98 1/2. Seven-thirties have been steady throughout the week, but dull. It is generally taken for granted that the Secretary of the Treasury will make an early offer to fund them into a long bond, and their value is regulated with a view to that probability.

The following are the closing quotations for the leading securities, compared with those of last Saturday:

	Feb. 3.	Feb. 9.
U. S. 6's, 1861 coup.....	104	104 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.....	108 1/2	102 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	102 1/2	102 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	102 1/2	102 1/2
U. S. 10-40's,	94	94 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 3d series.....	99	99 1/2
U. S. 1 yr's certificates	98 1/2	98 1/2

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The Stock market has been generally dull. The outside public have held aloof, and the brokers have not speculated so freely as of late on their own account. The general uncertainty pervading values has checked the disposition to operate, either for a rise or a fall; and the prevailing feeling is in favor of waiting until the passing of the finance bill by Congress, affords data for forecasting more clearly the probabilities of the future. There have been slight fluctuations in some of the leading stocks, arising out of temporary speculations, but the general range of prices is now about the same as a week ago. The tone of the market is, perhaps, somewhat more confident than a few days ago, owing partly to the market being considerably oversold, and partly to an improvement in the earnings of some of the roads.

Chicago and Alton has been much in demand for investment, owing to an understanding that the Company will early declare an extra dividend.

The last steamer from Europe is understood to have brought home a considerable amount of Erie stock, sent home on speculation.

Railroad stocks have become much more generally distributed during the late decline, and firms are now large holders who, for months past, have refused to hold them, on account of what they considered their high price.

The following are the closing quotations for leading stocks, compared with the latest prices of Saturday last:

	Feb. 3.	Feb. 9.
Cumberland Coal.....	44 1/2	44
Mariposa.....	11	—
Canton Co.....	44	44 1/2
Quicksilver.....	40	40 1/2
New York Central.....	88	88
Erie.....	77 1/2	78
Hudson River.....	100	100 1/2
Reading.....	99	100
Michigan Southern.....	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	82 1/2	79 1/2
Northwestern.....	27 1/2	27 1/2
" preferred.....	54	54 1/2
Rock Island.....	99 1/2	101 1/2
Fort Wayne.....	93	92 1/2
Chicago and Alton.....	117	117

THE GOLD MARKET.—There has been a very active demand for gold for custom duties throughout the week, and the premium, acted upon by various rumors, has been rather fluctuating.

The steady growth of confidence in the credit of the Government has a strong tendency to bring down the premium; but the large demand, for payment of duties, unaccompanied by sales from the Treasury, has a counteracting tendency, preventing a fall which, apparently, otherwise must occur. The customs receipts exceed the withdrawals from the banks and Sub-Treasury; from which it would appear that the market is being supplied by withdrawals from hoards and from the interior. Some considerable "short" calls have been made at about 2 points below the regular price, upon the supposition that the Sub-Treasury will sell a certain amount, in order to provide for the payment of the interest on Seven-Thirties, due on the 15th inst.

On Saturday last \$119,908 of gold and silver bars was exported. On Wednesday the Java took out \$364,000 chiefly in gold bars.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold, on each of the last six days:

	Highest. Lowest.	Highest. Lowest.
Feb. 8.....	140 $\frac{1}{2}$ 139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 7..... 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ 189 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb. 5.....	140 139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 8..... 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ 139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb. 6.....	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ 139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 9..... 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ 139 $\frac{1}{2}$

The following are the current quotations for the leading foreign coin:

	Buying.	Selling.
Sovereigns.....	\$6 80	\$6 85
Spanish Doubloons.....	16 00	16 10
Mexican Dollars.....	1 40	1 43
Napoleons.....	5 35	5 40
Thalers.....	10 90	11 00

The transactions for last week at the Custom-House and Sub-Treasury were as follows:

	Custom-house.		Sub-Treasury.
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.
January 29.....	\$123,746 81	\$1,456,394 08	\$8,615,744 89
January 30.....	751,093 60	1,052,980 70	2,979,328 59
January 31.....	510,932 53	577,150 05	4,430,872 41
February 1.....	862,488 25	743,212 58	1,109,838 53
February 2.....	561,065 15	748,212 58	1,144,261 00
February 3.....	408,146 05	1,436,832 25	2,412,753 42

Total.....	\$8,347,492 44	\$6,044,893 41	\$15,592,793 84
Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Jan. 29.....	89,810,618 28		

		\$105,403,412 12
Deduct payments during the week.....		6,044,893 41

Balance on Saturday evening.....	\$99,358,518 71
Increase during the week.....	9,547,904 43

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$2,081,280. Included in the receipts of customs were \$1,126,000 in gold, and \$2,221,423 in gold certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since Oct. 7th:

	Custom	Sub-Treasury	Changes in Balances.
Weeks Ending	House	Payments. Receipts. Balances.	doc. 1,073,544
Oct. 7.....	3,590,114	55,408,735 94,335,921 60,898,621	
" 14.....	1,991,742	21,552,912 19,367,740 67,713,079	" 2,185,523
" 21.....	9,561,580	21,530,488 18,709,937 64,973,528	" 2,739,530
" 28.....	1,932,363	30,363,735 84,547,484 60,157,697	" 4,815,821
Nov. 4.....	2,687,656	24,798,070 20,717,008 55,076,645	5,081,031
" 11.....	4,423,163	11,484,930 14,784,500 58,376,337	3,299,691
" 18.....	2,535,485	21,311,385 22,791,744 59,957,797	1,581,459
" 25.....	1,949,499	10,188,786 18,411,000 68,180,049	8,222,523
Dec. 2.....	2,231,367	14,616,299 23,695,742 77,259,601	9,079,551
" 9.....	1,752,256	25,303,305 18,865,048 70,829,344	dec. 6,47,257
" 16.....	2,134,363	16,150,457 24,387,645 79,050,532	incr. 8,237,188
" 23.....	1,841,075	17,302,504 15,660,224 77,416,949	dec. 1,642,583
" 30.....	1,654,875	19,817,205 18,396,097 75,995,841	dec. 1,421,107
Jan. 6.....	2,107,341	23,865,750 15,861,866 67,988,957	8,006,883
" 13.....	2,334,694	8,341,643 15,837,971 75,485,284	7,496,327
" 20.....	2,754,368	5,398,128 14,093,013 84,181,069	8,695,784
" 27.....	3,926,047	9,487,096 15,116,574 99,810,618	5,629,549
Feb. 3.....	3,347,422	6,044,893 15,592,733 99,358,518	inc. 9,547,908

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The rates of exchange are still depressed through the large surplus of cotton bills. The transactions, during the week, have been on a liberal scale. Nearly three-fourths of the bills are drawn against cotton and petroleum.

The following are the closing quotations for the several classes of foreign bills, compared with those of the three last weeks:

	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.
London Cmm'l.....	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 @ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 107
do bkr's long	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do short	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris, long.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 517 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 517 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 513 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 523 $\frac{1}{2}$
do short.....	516 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 513 $\frac{1}{2}$	516 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 513 $\frac{1}{2}$	517 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 516 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 550
Antwerp.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 518 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 518 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 522 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 525
Swiss.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5018 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5018 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5021 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5028 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamburg.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amsterdam.....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frankfort.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40$\frac{1}{2}$	40$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40$\frac{1}{2}$	40$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40$\frac{1}{2}$
Bremen.....	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 @ 78
Berlin.....	71 @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending with the commencement of business on Feb. 2, 1866:

BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York.....	\$6,763,095	\$1,691,875	\$69,492	\$7,415,817	\$2,074,825
Manhattan.....	5,522,203	850,868	13,997	4,752,864	1,520,122
Mechanics'.....	7,269,353	673,981	469,590	4,519,136	3,108,950
Union.....	5,582,737	142,394	332,088	3,891,194	1,145,576
America.....	4,911,477	128,829	448,166	4,032,479	2,254,014
Phenix.....	7,855,939	972,120	3,325	7,132,233	2,751,899
City.....	4,428,106	112,093	77,617	3,549,164	1,015,373
Trademen's.....	8,785,928	931,592	2,654,006	660,100	
Fulton.....	2,032,003	181,126	385,489	2,040,840	786,682
Chemical.....	5,156,848	1,036,625	23,258	2,427,816	1,918,144
Merch'ts Exchange	2,905,573	68,923	344,840	1,860,901	512,303
National.....	2,671,094	291,493	416,379	982,506	358,021
Butch & Drovers.....	2,137,305	69,887	21,914	1,883,371	416,263
Mech's & Traders.....	1,736,479	79,167	1,483,494	451,063	
Greenwich.....	916,618	14,779	7,519	729,053	197,000
Leather Manufact'r's.....	8,086,354	287,908	130,000	2,523,061	1,945,688
Seventh Ward.....	788,181	34,798	104,493	601,997	265,780

State of N. York.....	5,415,337	159,615	13,044	3,977,937	2,349,699
American Exc'e.....	9,8 9,684	569,283	275,000	6,644,009	4,204,585
Commerce.....	19,560,475	1,116,219	2,536,650	6,822,482	3,296,563
Broadway.....	6,450,647	105,206	814,703	6,248,794	2,154,862
Ocean.....	3,521,593	188,003	561,299	2,974,713	1,002,899
Mercantile.....	3,234,315	48,620	298,550	2,917,768	1,146,171
Pacific.....	2,036,821	28,161	97,979	1,757,598	564,364
Republic.....	5,054,902	280,025	537,741	3,808,207	1,187,411
Chatham.....	1,993,404	108,751	132,500	1,994,129	688,858
People's.....	1,888,837	54,520	7,726	1,884,154	383,743
North America.....	2,659,272	73,128	12,706	2,558,482	1,023,219
Hanover.....	2,636,173	68,821	199,828	1,771,886	705,531
Irving.....	1,800,000	23,000	189,900	1,544,539	419,000
Metropolitan.....	10,748,552	59,781	843,950	1,547,500	
Citizens'.....	1,296,597	26,085	112,111	1,155,478	482,442
Nassau.....	2,234,191	113,525	4,891	2,003,593	785,106
Market.....	2,551,425	93,329	416,000	2,149,841	877,511
St. Nicholas.....	2,827,677	32,523	712,294	1,347,421	610,117
Shoe and Leather.....	3,020,390	44,261	54,500	2,085,970	1,100,000
Corn Exchange.....	3,578,450	33,944	29,300	2,490,344	451,000
Continental.....	3,670,350	172,801	479,366	2,495,066	1,120,000
Commonwealth.....	2,917,545	217,927	3,322,081	860,923	
Oriental.....	1,273,056	23,046	138,928	1,067,781	265,917
Marine.....	1,793,495	79,033	21,345	1,225,391	307,900
Atlantic.....	1,882,598	91,953	1,089,910	389,780	
Imp. & Traders.....	4,249,133	40,065	476,041	3,734,946	1,241,005
Park.....	14,219,748	204,341	1,000,000	13,636,019	582,986
Mech. Bank g'sn.....	1,732,937	15,313	287,235	1,488,331	574,907
Grocers'.....	947,449	26,565	48,000	946,050	399,106
North River.....	1,619,673	30,362	13,150	1,502,447	361,981
East River.....	898,374	7,771	199,900	875,854	
Manuf. & Merch'ts.....	1,486,108	10,587	1,215	1,050,657	217,822
Fourth National.....	16,258,016	64,608	2,466,000	11,288,088	2,017,771
Central.....	13,097,802	21,420	1,400,223	12,694,346	3,864,008
Second National.....	1,229,000	201	260,631	491,570	886,779
Ninth National.....	6,007,288				

	Feb. 5.	Jan. 29.	Jan. 22.
Capital	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans	94,578,358	92,877,783	92,665,111
Specie	805,287	1,008,013	1,040,114
Legal Tender Notes	20,568,135	20,544,880	20,750,698
Deposits	40,436,163	39,153,816	40,300,639
Circulation (National)	22,325,428	21,599,818	22,084,642
Circulation (State)	1,125,728	1,157,848	1,215,675

The amount due from other banks was \$10,515,232, and the amount due to other banks \$14,002,725.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following additional banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public moneys: First National Chattanooga, Tennessee, and the Lewisburg National Bank, Lewisburg, Pa.

No additional banks were authorized during last week. The amount of circulation issued during last week was \$2,625,340; previously, \$248,734,710; total \$251,360,050.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation from Oct. 7th:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
October 7.	1,578	\$99,354,212	\$194,187,630
" 14	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,380
" 21	1,597	402,071,130	900,925,780
" 28	1,600	402,573,793	905,877,355
Nov. 4	1,605	403,308,793	907,212,930
" 18	1,610	403,741,893	214,110,815
" 25	1,612	403,916,893	217,334,440
Decem'ber 2.	1,613	404,609,493	221,557,150
" 9	1,619	405,059,203	224,953,975
" 16	1,623	405,809,203	229,746,085
" 23	1,624	406,409,203	233,760,135
" 30	1,625	407,409,203	237,371,155
January 6	1,626	407,519,303	240,094,565
" 13	1,626	407,599,203	253,926,620
" 20	1,628	407,759,203	245,866,540
" 27	1,628	407,759,203	248,734,710
February 3.	1,628	407,759,203	251,360,050

The quarterly reports from the National Banks on the 1st of January show an aggregate—

Capital stock of...	\$409,357,346
Undivided profits	71,972,863
Circulation as above	213,239,590
Deposits, net, (ex. of cash items)	*453,518,440
Old circulation under State laws	45,413,275
Difference due to banks	\$118,502,658
Deducting due from banks	107,912,780
Dividends, &c., unpaid	10,589,878
Total	\$1,304,730,497

* Of which Government deposit \$29,747,236.

On the other side of the account:

Loans	\$498,843,447
United States Stocks	440,380,440
Legal Tenders	187,846,546
Gold and Silver	16,909,363
Other bank notes	80,496,444
State Stocks and other items	24,908,000
Real Estate—banking houses	15,436,299
Total	\$1,204,730,497

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 24, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£26,902,215
Government debt	£11,015,100
Other securities	3,634,900
Gold and bullion	12,257,215
£26,902,215	£26,907,215

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000
Rest	3,609,714
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt and Dividend Accounts	3,439,945
Other deposits	14,130,091
Seven day & other bills	404,815
£36,037,565	£36,037,565

The return gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,500,714 Increase	£7,018
Public Deposits	3,539,445 Increase	169,450
Other deposits	14,130,091 Decrease	255,118

On the other side of the account:—

Government securities	£9,585,982 Decrease	£4,994
Other securities	19,423,303 Decrease	576,396
Notes unemployed	5,934,835 Increase	507,083

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,972,380, being a decrease of £433,870, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,070,780, showing an increase of £38,926, when compared with the preceding return.

The following is the return of the Bank of France made up to the 25th ult. The return for the previous week is added:

DEBTOR.	Jan. 25, 1866.	Jan. 18, 1866.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, in addition to capital	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750	22,105,750
New reserve	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation and at the branches	973,511,975	970,736,975
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	7,496,373	7,758,618
Treasury account	67,949,611	66,551,514
Accounts current at Paris	136,879,090	136,033,195
Ditto in the provinces	26,849,795	27,013,178
Dividends payable	3,455,863	4,469,554
Various discounts	4,063,144	3,505,889
Re-discounts	2,074,992	2,074,992
Surplus of receipts not distributed	10,493,046	12,927,930
Sundries	1,447,693,548	1,447,311,634

CREDITOR.	Jan. 25, 1866.	Jan. 18, 1866.
Cash and bullion	391,973,123	387,589,310
Commercial bills overdue	270,465	290,403
Ditto discounted in Paris	381,545,592	380,746,508
Ditto in the branches	359,085,538	362,927,137
Advances on bullion in Paris	6,058,500	7,216,700
Ditto in the provinces	8,631,000	8,619,000
Ditto on public securities in Paris	12,186,000	12,658,400
Ditto in the provinces	7,128,100	7,443,000
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	30,075,200	31,087,900
Ditto in the provinces	20,436,880	20,877,080
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris	637,700	648,700
Ditto in the provinces	455,800	466,700
Ditto to the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Ditto other securities	36,449,737	36,449,737
Securities held	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and property of the bank & branches	8,393,163	8,382,613
Expenses of management	48,676	53,164
Sundries	11,195,515	11,654,528
	1,447,693,548	1,447,311,634

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	MARKET.
(Marked thus * are not national.)	Par of Share.	Periods.	Bid. Ask.
America*	100	3,000,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 136
America (Jer. City)	25	100,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 100 103
American	100	500,000 April and Oct.	Oct. '65 4 115
American Exchange	100	5,000,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '65 5 111
Atlantic	100	300,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 6 102
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	500,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 6
Bowery	25	1,000,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 19 225
Broadway	50	200,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 4
Brooklyn	50	200,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5
Bull's Head*	50	200,000 Quarterly	Jan. '66 5
Butchers & Drov.	25	800,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5
Central	100	2,000,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '65 6 108 109
Central (Brooklyn)	50	200,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 6
Chatham	25	450,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 7
Chemical	100	300,000 Quarterly	Jan. '66 6 500
City	100	1,000,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '65 5 104
City (Brooklyn)	50	300,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 104
Commerce	100	10,000,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 101 101½
Commonwealth	100	750,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 100
Continental	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5
Corn Exchange*	100	1,000,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 5 108
Croton	50	200,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 150
Currency	100	100,000 Quarterly	Jan. '66 15
Dry Dock*	30	300,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 3 34
East River	50	250,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 4 100
Eighth	100	250,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5
Fifth	100	150,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5
First	100	500,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '65 10 212
First (Brooklyn)	50	100,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 97½
Fourth	100	5,000,000 Jan. and July	Nov. '65 5 165
Fulton	30	600,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '65 5 165
Fulton*	20	160,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 154
Far. & Crt. (Wm'bg)	100	1,500,000 April and Oct.	Oct. '65 5
Gallatin	25	200,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '65 6
Greenwich*	50	300,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5
Grocers'	50	300,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5
Hanover	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 108
Importers & Trad.	100	1,500,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 4 100
Irving	50	300,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 108
Irving Manufact'r	50	600,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 5 150
Long Isl. (Brook)	50	400,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 5
Manhattan*	50	2,050,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 5 140
Manufacturers'	50	210,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 100
Manufac. & Merch.*	100	500,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5
Marine	100	400,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 6
Market	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 6 110
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 115
Mechanics' (Brook)	50	500,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 6 100
Mech. Bank. Asso.	50	500,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '65 5 100
Mechan. & Traders'	25	600,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '65 5
Mercantile	100	1,000,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '65 5
Merchants'	50	3,000,000 June and Dec.	Dec. '65 5 110 110½
Merchants' Exch.	50	1,225,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 105 105½
Metropolitan	100	4,000,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 6 120
Nassau*	100	300,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 100
National	100	1,500,000 April and Oct.	Oct. '65 5
New York	100	3,000,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 110 112
New York County	100	200,000 April and Oct.	Jan. '66 9 150
New York Exchange	100	300,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 6
Ninth	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 106 109
North America	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 5 106 112
North River*	50	400,000 Jan. and July	Jan. '66 6 120
Ocean	50	1,000,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 4 95
Oriental*	50	300,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 5
Pacific	50	422,700 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 5 150
Park	100	2,000,0	

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.)

SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
American Gold Coin.							Railroad Stocks.						
National.	140 $\frac{1}{4}$						Brooklyn City.....	10					
United States 6s, 1863.....	194	124 $\frac{1}{2}$					Central of New Jersey.....	100	114	114			
do do 6s, 1863.....	190	120					Chicago and Alton.....	100	117				
do do 6s, 1868.....	120						do do preferred.....	100	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	118			
do do 6s, 1881.....	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$		Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	100					
do do 6s, 1881.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103$\frac{1}{2}$	103$\frac{1}{2}$	103$\frac{1}{2}$	103$\frac{1}{2}$		Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100					
do do 6s, 5-30s.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$						Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28		
do do 6s, 5-30s.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$						do do preferred.....	100	54	54	54		
do do 6s, 5-30s (2d issue).....	102$\frac{1}{2}$	102$\frac{1}{2}$	102$\frac{1}{2}$	102$\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$		Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99		
do do 6s, 5-30s.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$						Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.....	100					
do do 6s, 5-30s (3d issue).....	102$\frac{1}{2}$	102$\frac{1}{2}$	102$\frac{1}{2}$	102$\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$		Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	100	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	80	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 6s, 5-30s, do registered.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$						Cleveland and Toledo.....	100	106	105	106		106 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 6s, 5-30s (2d issue).....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$						Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	50	145	142	140		
do do 6s, 5-30s (3d issue).....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$						Erie.....	100	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	79
do do 6s, 5-30s, do registered.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$						Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100				81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 6s, 5-30s, do registered.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$						Harlem.....	100					80 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1861.....	102						do preferred.....	50					
do do 6s, do do (1 yearly).....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$						do preferred.....	100					
do do 6s, 1871.....	100						Hudson River.....	100	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 6s, 1871.....	99						Illinois Central.....	100					100 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 6s, 1874.....	99						Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50					
do do 6s, 1874.....	99						Joliet and Chicago.....	100					
do do 6s, 10-40s.....	99						Long Island.....	50					
do do 6s, 10-40s.....	99						McGregor Western.....	100					
do do 6s, Union Pacific R. R. (cur.).....	99						Marietta and Cincinnati.....	100					
do do 7-30 Treas. Notes, 1st series.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$		do do 1st preferred.....	100					
do do 7-30 Treas. Notes, 2d series.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$		do do 2d preferred.....	100					
do do 7-30 Treas. Notes, 3d series.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$		Michigan Central.....	100	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 6s, Certificates, State.....	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$	98$\frac{1}{2}$		Michigan So. and N. Indiana.....	100	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
California 7s, large.	118		116				Milwaukee and Prair du Chien.....	100					
Connecticut 6s.....			92				do do 1st pref.....	100					
Georgia 6s.....							do do 2d pref.....	100					
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.							Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100					
do Registered, 1860.....							do do preferred.....	100					
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860.....							Mississippi and Missouri.....	100					
do do do 1862.....							Morris and Essex.....	100					
do do do 1863.....							New Jersey.....	100					
do do do 1870.....							New York Central.....	100	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
do do do 1877.....							New Haven and Hartford.....	100					
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.							Norwich and Worcester.....	100					
Louisiana 6s.....							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	25					
Michigan 6s, 1873.							Panama.....	100					
do 6s, 1878.....							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	100					
do 6s, 1883.....							Reading.....	50	99	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
do 7s, 1868.....							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	100					
do 7s, War Loan, 1878.....							Second avenue.....	100					
do 7s, Bounty Loan, 1890.....							Sixth avenue.....	100					
Minnesota 8s.							Third avenue.....	100					
Missouri 6s.....							Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50					
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.).....	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$		do do preferred.....	50					
do 6s, (Pacific RR.).....			78	79			Railroad Bonds:						
New York 7s, 1870.							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.....						
do 6s, 1866.....							do do 2d mort.....						
do 6s, 1867.....							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort, 1877.....						
do 6s, 1868.....							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1873.....							do do 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1873.....							do do Income.....						
do 6s, 1874.....							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1877.....							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.....						
do 5s, 1866.....							do do Interest.....	82					
do 5s, 1868.....							do do Extension.....						
do 5s, 1871.....							do do 1st mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1874.....							do do consolidated.....						
do 5s, 1875.....							Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1876.....							Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2d mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1877.....							do do 3d mortgage, conv.....						
do 5s, 1878.....							do do 4th mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1879.....							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.....	96					
do 5s, 1880.....							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.....						
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100			do do 2d mort.....						
North Carolina 6s.....	83		82 $\frac{1}{2}$				Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.....						
Ohio 6s, 1868.....							do 2d mortgage, 1864.....						
do 6s, 1870.....							do 2d mortgage, 1879.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do 3d mortgage, 1883.....						
do 6s, 1881.....							do 4th mortgage, 1880.....						
do 6s, 1886.....							do 5th mortgage, 1888.....						
Rhode Island 6s.....							Galena and Chicago, extended.....						
South Carolina 6s.....							do do 2d mortgage.....						
Tennessee 6s, 1868.....							Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1st Mortgage.....						
do 6s, Long Loans.....							Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.....						
do 5s.....							do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.....	100	99				
Virginia 6s, coupon.....							do 2d mortgage, 1868.....						
Wisconsin 6s, War Loan.....							Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.....						
Municipal.							do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885.....	100					
Brooklyn 6s.....							do 3d mortgage, 1875.....	100					
do 6s, Water Loan.....							do convertible, 1867.....						
do 6s, Public Park Loan.....							Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....						
do 6s, Improvement Stock.....							Lackawanna and Western Bonds.....						
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage.....						
New York 7s, 1875.....							Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.....						
do 6s, 1876.....							do 8s, new, 1882.....						
do 6s, 1877.....							Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.....						
do 5s, 1867.....							do 2d mortgage, 7s.....	93					
do 5s, 1868.....							do Goshen Line, 1868.....						
do 5s, 1870.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage.....	80					
do 5s, 1873.....							do do Income.....						
do 5s, 1874.....							Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants.....						
do 5s, 1875.....							New York Central 8s, 1883.....						
do 5s, 1876.....							do 6s, Real Estate.....						
do 5s, 1890.....							do 6s, subscription.....						
do 5s, 1898.....							do 7s, 1876.....						
Miscellaneous.							do 7s, convertible, 1876.....						
American Coal.....	100		60				Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage.....						
Atlantic Mail Steamship.....	100		105				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.....						
Canton, Baltimore.....	100		43	44	44		do 2d mort.....						
Central Coal.....	100	40 $\frac{1}{2}$		40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	41	do 3d mort.....						
Central American Transit.....	100						St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mort.....						
Cumber and Coal, preferred.....	100	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$		44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 2d mort.....						
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	100	135			134	135	do 3d mort.....						
Harlem Gas.....	50						do 3d mort.....						
Manhattan Gas Light.....	50						do 4th mort.....						
Mariposa Mining.....	100	11	11	11			do 5th mort.....						
Mariposa Preferred.....	100	15					do 6th mort.....						
Metropolitan Gas.....	100						do 7s, 1866.....						
New York Steamship.....							do 2d mort.....						
Nicaragua Transit.....							do 3d mort.....						
Pacific Mail Steamship.....	100	185			185		do 3d mort.....						
do do Scrip.....	100						do 4th mort.....						
Pennsylvania Coal.....	50				165	170	do 5th mort.....						
Quicksilver Mining.....	100	40	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	40 $\frac{1}{2}$						
United States Telegraph.....	100						do 6th mort.....						
Western Union Telegraph.....	100	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	54	55						
Wyoming Valley Coal.....	100						do 7s, 1866.....						

[February 10, 1866.]

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

[February 16, 1866.]

Deducting shipments from receipts, the balance indicates about the number left over for packing and butchering.	
Receipts from Oct. 1 to date	664,520
Shipments	219,569
Balance left for packers and butchers	444,951
" " " " " 1864-5	741,729
" " " " " 1863-4	893,273

CINCINNATI.—The receipts of hogs have been light, and the indications now unmistakable that the season is about closing. Most of the packing houses have closed, and the hogs which arrived the past few days have been taken by the city butchers and two or three houses still open. About the first of last month we estimated that 375,000 would be packed here. It is probable that it has reached this number now, though our estimate of receipts may go beyond the actual number packed, as the city consumption is included in our receipts. This may be offset to some extent by the dressed hogs brought in by wagons, not by railways.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.—The following are the receipts of Oil, by rail, for the week ending February 3, also from the 1st of January, by river and rail, compared with 1865:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total.
Total since January 1	47,121	33,925	82,046
Total to February 3	.....	44,476	87,597
Same time 1865	4,708	11,167	15,875
Increase of 1866	38,413	33,809	71,722

The Oil market continues dull.

THE WHALE FISHERY OF 1865.—The following are the statistics of the whale fishery of the United States for 1865:

The imports of sperm oil falls short of that of 1860, 31,136 barrels. The export is 24,842 barrels less than in 1864. The home consumption for 1865 is 27,668 barrels. The stock on hand January 1, 1866, is 14,582 barrels less than the same time 1865. The average price is \$2 25, against \$1 78 in 1864. The import of sperm oil for 1866 will not probably exceed 20,000 to 25,000 barrels, and with the unprecedented small stock on hand, we do not see how the demand, both in this country and in Europe, can be supplied; nor do we see any good reason why the price should not advance to a considerable further extent.

The import of whale oil is greater than what was anticipated in the early part of the year, and is in excess 4,375 barrels over that of 1864. The stock on hand January 1, 1866, was 10,471 barrels in excess of the corresponding period in 1865. The home consumption in 1865 was 64,107 barrels. The export for the year was comparatively nothing—only 1,660 barrels—10,340 barrels less than in 1864. The import for 1866 will probably not exceed 50,000 barrels. The average price in 1865 was \$1 45, against \$1 28 in 1864.

The import of whalebone is short of that of 1864, 141,100 lbs. The export was 327,900 lbs. less than in 1864. The average price is \$1 71, against \$1 80 in 1864. The stock on hand January 1, 1866, is 23,050 lbs. more than the corresponding period in 1865.

IMPORTS OF OIL FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	Sperm,	Whale,	Bone,
	brls.	brls.	lbs.
1865.	33,243	76,238	619,350
1864.	64,372	71,863	760,450
1863.	65,055	62,974	488,950
1862.	55,641	100,478	763,500
1861.	68,932	138,717	1,038,450
1860.	73,702	140,095	1,337,850
1859.	91,407	190,411	1,923,850

EXPORTS OF SPERM OIL, WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.

	Sperm,	Whale,	Bone,
	brls.	brls.	lbs.
1865.	10,158	1,660	202,100
1864.	45,000	12,000	530,000
1863.	18,366	11,297	279,394
1862.	27,976	68,583	1,004,981
1861.	37,547	49,988	1,145,013
1860.	32,792	23,007	911,226
1859.	52,007	8,179	1,717,929

HAVANA. Feb. 3.—Business dull. Sugars—No. 12 at \$4 real, Muscovadoes $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ reals; only small lots have come in as yet, and these decidedly inferior to those of former years. Molasses—Muscovadoes at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @8 reals, and clayed $6\frac{1}{2}$ @7 reals per keg. Freights improving slowly at 40s@45s to Falmouth; sugar \$1@ $1\frac{1}{2}$ 50 per box, and 55s@56s 25 per hhd; molasses \$3@ $3\frac{1}{2}$ 75 for the United States. Exchange dull at 28 per cent. Abundance of paper in the market. We have 210 vessels in port against 243 in 1865, and 198 in 1864 at this date.

LONDON. January 27th.—Baring's Circular quotes:

COCOA.—620 bags sold at 1s. advance; Trinidad at 67s@70s. 6d. for ord mixed, and 74s@75s, for good to fine red; Grenada at 58s. 6d@61s. 6d, for low to good; and Caraccas at 55s@57s. 6d.

COFFEE in good demand, and prices are 1s. higher, particularly for color sorts.

COPPER.—A further reduction has been made in the price of Manufactured of £5 per ton. Our quotations now are, Tough Cake & Tile £96, best Selected \$99, Sheathing £101, Y.M. Sheathing $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CORN.—The market is without change, and only a moderate business doing. Average price of English Wheat for the week ending 20th inst was 45s. 7d. on 58,223 qrs returned. White American Wheat 49s. 2d. 51s.; Winter Red 47s@49s.; Spring 46s@48s. per qr; American Flour scarce at 26s@28s. per barrel.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil: 210 cases chiefly sold at 54d@54d. for seconds to fair pale. Turmeric: 600 bags mid Madras returned 20s@21s. Gun Arabic: 75 chests Bombay mostly sold from 69s@73s. for mixed

pale and amber, and 53s@54s. for fair red. 110 chests Gum Olibanum sold from from 68s. 6d. for dark yellow, and at 39s. for dark amber.

HEMP.—Russian quiet; St. Petersburg Clean £35 10s@36. Large sale of parcels damaged in the Katharine Docks have been held this week. Jute steady at former rates: 500 bales cuttings sold at £7 10s.

IRON.—Welsh firm; Raiss & Bars £7@7 5s. f.o.b. in Wales. Scotch Pig 66s. cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED.—Arrivals 15,074 qrs from Calcutta this week; 65s. the value of Calcutta on the spot, with a quiet but steady market; nothing offers from Bombay. On the coast a small cargo from Panderma of fine quality sold at 65s. for an outport. No sellers for arrival unless at an advance.

LINSEED and COTTON SEED CAKES in good demand at former prices. New York in barrels £10@10 15s.

OILS.—Fish: Sperm offers at £117; pale southern £49 10s; pale Seal £50; Cod £51 10s@52. Linseed steady at 38s 6d for present delivery. Rape dearer; £53 paid for English Brown, £54 asked for Foreign, £55 paid for English Refined, £66 10s@£67 Foreign Refined; some business for forward delivery in English Brown, £52 being paid for February-March, and £47 10s May, June-July delivery. Olive: £57 is now asked for Gallipoli, £52 paid for Malaga, £53 10s Seville, and £50 15s Mogadore. Cocoa Nut: quotations nominally 52s Cochin, 48s Ceylon, usual prompts. Palm lower, and best quality Lagos quoted 45s 6d.

RICE.—Of 27,000 bags offered in the earlier part of the week only 5,000 bags sold at 10s 9d for old Rangoon, and 4,000 bags since at 11s for new Necranzie, also 1,500 bags Bengal at 13s 6d a 16s for low mid to fine white.

RUM dull.—170 puns sold at 1s 7d@1s 1s 8d for fair to good Demerara, and 1s 9d for fine; also 50 puns Mauritius at 1s 6d, and a few Jamaica at 3s 7d.

LEAD quiet.—Common Pig £21 5s a £1 15s.

SALTPETER.—1,760 bags Bengal at auction were all bought in; also 189 casks German manufacture. Yesterday 290 bags Bengal sold at 28s 6d for 9, 94 bags Scinde at 23s a 28s 6d for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 683 bags Bombay at 20s for 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

SPICES.—Pepper: black quiet; 4,500 bags Penang were mostly bought in from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d@3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d for Trang kind, and from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d@3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d for ord; with 1,000 bags Singapore from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d@3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and 160 bags Tellicherry at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For white marked firm; 400 bags ord Singapore chiefly brought from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d@6d. Ginger—70 barrels Jamaica partly realised from 67s@70s for good ord; with 350 bags Bengal from 26s@26s 6d. 800 bags Zanzibar cloves brought from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d@3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d for common to good.

MOLASSES.—290 puns St. Kitts sold at 14s 6d.

TALLOW.—The market has declined to 46s for St. Petersburg Y. C. on spot and up to March, 46s 6d@46s 9d March, and 48s 6d@49s October to December.

SPELTER firm at £23@£23 10s.

Tea market quiet, with but little business doing. Good common Comou 1s 4d@1s 1d per lb.

TIN steady.—Blocks 102s, bars 103s, refined 105s. Straits 91s@91s 6d.

LIVERPOOL. Jan. 27.—**ASHES.** We have again to report small sales at lower rates, 35s per cwt having been accepted for pots, both on spot and to arrive. We hear of no transactions in pearls. **BARK.**—The sales are 180 bags Baltimore at 7s 3d for 1st class, damaged; and 190 hds Philadelphia at 7s 3d@7s 6d per cwt. **NAVAL STORES.**—Rosin: the market keeps very steady at 28s per cwt for fine French; 13s 9d@14s per cwt for good common, and 15s for medium. Spirits of Turpentine, —Small sales of French at 47s per cwt. **PETROLEUM.**—Prices have this week further declined 1@2d per gallon, and the market is very inactive; about 700 barrels sold at 2s 5d@2s 8d per gallon, according to quality; 200 bbls sold at 1s 8d per gallon, in small lots. **LARD.**—A fair business has been done, but at lower rates, viz.: 63s@66s per cwt for American, and 60s for Tuscan. **BEEF.**—The sales during the week have not been large, but fine qualities of new are in good request at 112s@135s per tierce; old has not been so much inquired for. **POX.**—The transactions have been limited for want of stock. Some arrivals of new American sold readily at 87s 6d@92s 6d per barrel. **BACON.**—We have again to quote an advance 1s per cwt, at which improvement in value it meets with a ready sale. Hams have also advanced 1@2s per cwt. **CHEESE.**—Choice factories sell freely at 67@70s per cwt, making an advance of 2s on the week. Secondary descriptions are also more enquired for. **BUTTER.**—The market is very dull, and lower for all but the finest qualities, the value of which we still quote at 110@116s per cwt.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA.—The following are the latest dates:

BOMBAY. Jan. 13.—Cotton dull. Shipments for the fortnight 75,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool advanced to 42s. 6d. Goods unaltered. Exchange, 2@2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

HONG KONG. Jan. 1.—Tea in good demand. Export for the fortnight 7,000,000 lbs. Exchange quiet at 4s. 6d.

SHANGHAI. Dec. 26.—Tea advancing. Silk active.

News from Japan states that the Minister's mission to Asaca proved successful. The treaties had been ratified by the Mikado—the ports were to be opened to trade on the 1st of January, and the tariff was to be revised.

COTTON.

The past week has been one of great depression in the Cotton market. A variety of circumstances have contributed to this condition of the trade. The first and most potent is the fact that the "short supply" operators have lost confidence in their own predictions, and some of them have gone to the opposite extreme. Then we have had a steady decline in the English accounts, unexpectedly large receipts at the ports, low and irregular rates of Exchange, and scarcity of freight room to Liverpool.

There is now a pretty general estimate that the supply of Cotton from the surrender of Lee to the next crop, will be two and a quarter million bales. The prospects of the next crop year cannot be said to fully sustain the promises of Christmas and New Year; many of the difficulties which then seemed to have been overcome, have reappeared in much force, while views as to the best manner of meeting them are quite unsettled.

The transactions at this market have been on a moderate scale, the bids being reduced as the prices declined. Sales of the week 14,000 bales. The market to-day was dull and lower. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.	40	40	40	41
Good Ordinary	42	42	42	43
Low Middling	44	44	44	45
Middling	46	46	46	47
Good Middling	49	50	51	52
Middling fair	..	..	..	..

The receipts of cotton at this market for the week ending this evening (Friday) were as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans	2,064	Mobile	4,100
Galveston	3,895	Apalachicola	1,774
Savannah	3,990	St. Mark's	2,280
Charleston, &c.	572	Jacksonville	631
Wilmington, Newbern, &c.	3,421	Per Railroad	4,852
Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.	1,341		
Total for the week	27,860		
Previously reported	682,292		

Since July 1, 1865

The exports of cotton from this port have been as follows, for the last three weeks:

	Week ending		
	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.	Feb. 6.
Liverpool	bales 9,840	5,620	10,867
Havre	" 789	1,074	2,567
Hamburg	" 792	..	875
Bremen	" ..	1,565	244
Glasgow	" ..	..	344
Valencia	" ..	42	..
Fleetwood	" 1,661	..	..
For week	" 13,082	8,801	14,897
Previously reported since July 1..	" 214,933	228,015	236,816
Total exports from New York....	" 228,015	236,816	251,213

The total exports from this port each week since September 1, have been as follows:

Week ending.	Week ending.	Week ending.
Feb. 6, bales.	14,897	Dec. 12
Jan. 30	8,801	Dec. 5
Jan. 23	13,082	Nov. 24
Jan. 16	12,379	Nov. 21
Jan. 9	5,869	Nov. 14
Jan. 2	14,761	Nov. 7
Dec. 26	7,440	Oct. 31
Dec. 19	13,596	Oct. 24
Total.	251,213	

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last:

Receipts at the Ports in the United States	1,179,000
Export to Great Britain	526,000
" France	63,000
" other Foreign Ports	21,000
Total Exports	610,000
Stock on hand	573,000

Of which during last week included in the above;

Receipts at the Ports	69,000
Exports to Great Britain	37,000
" France	13,000
" other Foreign Ports	3,000
Total Exports	53,000

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Arrived since the 26th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi 11,953 bales; Tennessee 1,467; Mobile 293; Arkansas 310; Texas 484; together 14,507 bales. Cleared since the 26th inst., for Liverpool 7,491 bales, Havre 1,702, Barcelona 328, New York 1,405, Boston 715; together 11,636 bales. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared on the 30th instant 175,480 bales.

The comparative arrivals exports and stocks of cotton at New Orleans for ten years from September 1 of each year to January 30 are as follows:

Years.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1865.....	469,761	374,480	178,480
1864.....	27,605	27,284	4,816
1863.....	62,693	58,906	5,418
1862.....	4,694	5,919	..
1861.....	17,791	9,651	18,268
1860.....	1,445,556	1,173,441	846,049
1859.....	1,627,569	1,089,320	564,271
1858.....	1,344,489	849,689	525,030
1857.....	992,466	518,815	381,472
1856.....	1,140,424	782,092	365,327

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Receipts for the week, 21,000 bales. Exports to Liverpool, 14,500 bales; to Havre, 1,700 bales. Sales of the week, 22,000 bales. middlings, 49c. Stock on hand, 180,000 bales. Export to Liverpool on 8d February, 5,200.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Cotton drooping; sales 1,800 bales; middlings 46@47c. Sugar 14½@15c for fair to fully fair. Flour—sales of Superfine at \$8.63@8.9. Sterling Exchange, 147½. Checks on New York at par.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.—During the week the transactions were very limited until the 2d inst., when more encouraging advices were received from New York, in consequences of which the demand was somewhat brisk, and middlings closed at 45c. We give the statement for the last two weeks:

	Week end. Jan. 26.			Week end. Feb. 2.
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Sea Island.	Upland.
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	281	3,724	281	3,724
Received this week.....	196	6,552	533	5,700
Received previously.....	4,587	95,057	4,733	101,609
Total receipts.....	5,014	105,383	5,547	111,033
Exported this week.....	184	6,911	254	5,168
Exported previously.....	3,552	88,551	3,736	95,462

Total exports..... 3,736 95,462 3,990 100,630
Stock on hand..... 1,278 9,871 1,557 10,403

Exports the last two weeks are as follows:

	Week end. Jan. 25.			Week end. Feb. 1.
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Sea Island.	Upland.
Liverpool.....	176	3,765	56	1,814
Boston.....	..	..	140	180
New York.....	8	2,560	58	8,174
Philadelphia.....	..	281	..	..
Baltimore.....	..	335	..	..
Total exports.....	184	6,911	254	5,168

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—We give below the Charleston Cotton statement for the week ending Feb. 1, adding, for comparison, the statement for the week ending Jan. 10. On the 1st of February the market was quiet and prices nominal; middlings 45@46c.

	Week end'g Jan. 10.			Week end'g Feb. 1.
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Sea Island.	Upland.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865..	362	1,610	362	1,610
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to beginning of week.....	2,296	43,660	2,654	47,311
Receipts for the week.....	90	1,381	142	2,525
Total.....	2,748	46,651	3,158	51,466
Exports since Sept. 1, 1861, to beginning of week.....	2,818	36,302	2,772	44,890
Exports for the week.....	14	1,210	104	1,230
Total exports.....	2,832	37,512	2,876	46,120
Stock.....	416	9,189	282	5,326

GALVESTON, Jan. 27.—We have Galveston dates to the 27th of January, and give below the statement for that week with the week ending Jan. 13, and the corresponding weeks of the year 1861:

	Week end'g Jan. 27.			Week end'g Jan. 27.
	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865..	18,857	8,168	18,857	8,168
Received at this port this week.....	6,624	8,720	6,632	8,049
Received previously.....	80,474	67,763	95,632	74,963
Received at other ports.....	12,991	12,051	14,097	15,072
Total.....	113,946	86,770	129,918	96,862
Exports to Great Britain.....	21,419	26,181	25,043	27,617
do France.....	911	1,044	911	1,676
do Other Cont'l ports.....	..	3,525	..	5,940
do New Orleans.....	32,478	18,084	34,878	15,855
do New York.....	26,604	20,594	34,699	21,462
do Boston.....	2,636	8,919	8,190	13,058
Total.....	87,048	78,848	98,770	85,629
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	26,898	18,358	31,148	11,343

GALVESTON, Feb. 7.—Cotton: middlings 31c, gold. Freight 1c by sail to New York, and 1½c per steamer, and by steamer to Liverpool 4@4½c. A large quantity of empty tonnage is in port.

APALACHICOLA, FLA., Jan. 18.—We give below the statement up to January 18, comparing it with that for December 30, the close of the year 1865:

Receipts from May 1st, to Sept. 1, 1865	12,650	12,650
do Sept. 1st, 1865, to date.....	55,973	69,898
Total bales received	68,629	82,548
Exported.....	43,101	51,011
Stock bales.....	25,528	31,533

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—Cotton has been very dull all week. Continued large receipts at the American ports, accumulation of stocks here, together with a feeling of uneasiness as to the present future prospects of the Money Market, have caused considerable pressure to sell and great irregularity of prices, but with a constant downward tendency. The market closed very flat on Friday at a decline of fully 3d per lb from our last circular quotations, and on Saturday the sales were only 6,000 bales,—prices easier and drooping.

QUOTATIONS.

	Ordinary & Middling.	Fair & Good	Good & Fine.
Upland.	17½@19½d	20½@..d	.. @..d
Mobile.	17½@19½d	20½@..d	.. @..d
New Orleans.	17½@19½d	21 @..d	.. @..d
Texas.	17½@19½d	20½@..d	.. @..d
Sea Island.	30 @33d	39 @50	60 @75d

SALES.

Trade.	Export.	Specula- tion	Total	Same time this year.	1865.
American	18,820	6,190	2,070	27,080	92,280
Brazilian	3,100	1,600	100	4,590	19,750
West Indian	820	150	90	1,060	7,420
Egyptian	3,160	300	90	4,550	20,210
East Indian	12,800	5,470	2,420	20,690	80,060
China & Japan.	60	20	80	1,090	16,920
Total	39,700	13,860	4,790	58,350	220,810
					103,990

	IMPORTS	STOCKS	
This week.	To this date	To this date	
	1865.	1865.	
American	22,886	123,789	19,260
Brazilian	17,817	35,239	17,018
West Indian	390	6,506	3,263
Egyptian	5,036	40,629	35,130
East Indian	13,618	60,664	31,061
China & Japan.	..	..	17,045
Total	65,247	248,547	128,276
			424,460
			499,350

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been quite irregular, but, on the whole, the tone has been one of depression and anxiety to realize. Stocks are reduced slowly, and much speculation paper is maturing which there is no encouragement to renew.

Flour, in particular, has been very irregular, medium to good trade brands have been taken freely for the local and coastwise trade, and prices have advanced fully 20@40c per bbl. The shipping grades of Extra State have been very dull, and did not until to-day sympathise with the improvement in other flours, while buyers respond very slowly. Wheat has been in pretty fair milling demand. The common extra flours produced by our city millers, have been much in favor with buyers, and the better grades of spring wheat have been wanted. The whole market has, however, been subject to some speculative depression, to get prices down at the West, and prices at Milwaukee have declined about five cents per bushel, the last quotation being \$1.17 for No. 1 or Amber Club. The best Spring in this market has declined two cents, and No. 2 Spring three our four cents.

Corn continues in full supply, and lower. There are lateral export orders on the market, but the scarcity of freight room prevents their been filled.

Oats have been moderately active, part for export to London, as parties could be got together. It is stated that the London orders are for half a million bushels, and are about one-fourth filled. Rye has been drooping. Barley has done better for prime qualities. Beans and peas unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.	... per bbl.	\$7 15 @ \$7 50
do Extra State.	.....	7 85 @ 8 40
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.	.....	8 50 @ 8 80
do Extra Western, common to good.	.....	7 90 @ 10 35
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.	.....	10 50 @ 14 50
do Southern, supers.	.....	8 90 @ 10 15
do Southern, fancy and extra.	.....	10 25 @ 15 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.	.....	8 10 @ 11 35
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.	.....	5 00 @ 5 75
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.	.....	3 80 @ 4 40
Wheat, Chicago Spring.	... per bushel	1 40 @ 1 70
do Milwaukee Club.	.....	1 50 @ 1 76
do Red Winter.	.....	1 80 @ 2 25
do Amber State and Michigan.	.....	2 30 @ 2 45
Corn, Western Mixed.	.....	78 @ 84
do Western Yellow.	.....	84 @ 86
Rye.	.....	85 @ 1 05
Oats, Western.	.....	41 @ 56
do State.	.....	56 @ 58
Barley.	.....	90 @ 1 20
do Malt.	.....	1 30 @ 1 45
Peas, Canada.	.....	1 25 @ 1 30
White beans.	.....	2 20 @ 2 70

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour bbls.	19,365	130,685
Corn Meal, bbls.	8,555	36,355
Wheat, bush.	4,580	41,745
Corn, bush.	53,665	238,420
Rye, bush.	1,750	3,505
Barley, &c., bush.	20,705	52,285
Oats, bush.	58,185	220,385
		91,490
		284,575

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls.	31,445	125,795
Corn Meal, bbls.	955	7,195
Wheat, bush.	5,955	56,230
Corn, bush.	150,010	609,590
Rye, bush.	7,585	25,430

The Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865, have been as follows:

From	To date.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.
New York.	Feb. 2, 1866..	907,52	1,121,827	3,068,141
New Orleans.	Jan. 26, 1866..	300	.....	7,780
Philadelphia.	Jan. 30, 1866..	3,800	.....	154,065
Baltimore.	Jan. 30, 1866..	.....	.....	379,144
Boston.	Feb. 2, 1866..	1,179	.....	.....
California and other ports.	Jan. 30, 1866..	8,834	57,377	5,000

Total	104,865	1,179,204	4,214,140
To about same period, 1865 ..	69,587	1,471,620	73,359
To about same period, 1864 ..	450,183	6,723,884	240,220
To about same period, 1863 ..	594,610	14,308,053	3,908,719

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
From New York to Feb. 2, 1866..	2,906	108,595	57,333	18,323
From other ports, to latest dates..	1,115	.....	.....	40

Total	4,021	108,595	57,333	18,363
To about same period, 1865 ..	12,639	.....	68,521	.....
To about same period, 1864 ..	25,551	13,965	135,188	5,463
To about same period, 1863 ..	65,090	97,238	791,838	15,669

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Feb. 3:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.	23,472	121,600	113,570	148,764	5,238	18,785
Milwaukee.	4,293	171,003	18,400	17,933	3,828	352
Toledo.	4,697	23,577	12,144	8,170	.....	250
Detroit.	10,301	5,000	12,220	1,313	2,355	988
Cleveland.	5,854	8,540	14,164	7,620	.....	.....
Totals.	48,517	329,720	165,498	183,800	11,421	20,375
Pre. week.	32,477	179,828	125,587	102,578	7,676	12,608
Cor. week '65.	15,391	205,564	92,103	238,454	15,122	9,605

CHICAGO.—The receipts of flour and grain during the week ending February 3 were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total.	23,472	121,600	113,575	148,764	18,785	5,233
Cor. week 1865.	6,411	95,538	49,960	195,192	5,175	11,523

The shipments of flour and grain for the week ending February 3, were as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Total.	12,680	8,743	37,138	36,247	2,059	1,350
Cor. week 1865.	1,694	.....	68,242	86,633	310	.....

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—The weather during the past week has been fine and extremely mild for the time of the year. We have little change to notice in the Grain trade. Wheat continues to be in moderate demand at full prices. Flour and Indian Corn dull, and the latter has been pressed, ex quay, at a reduction of 3d per quarter upon our last quotations.

We had a fair attendance at our Corn Exchange to day, but the demand for every article of the trade was upon a limited scale. Our quotations for Wheat remain the same as upon this day week, with the exception of French, some descriptions of which are slightly dearer. Flour was difficult of sale, and prices were if anything in buyers' favor. Indian Corn rather more inquired for at last week's prices; mixed American 29s@29d 3d per 480 lbs.

Imports for past week consist of 8,807 qrs Wheat, 20,130 qrs Indian Corn, 16,217 sks, and 3,101 bbls Flour.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Feb. 9, 1866.

The activity noticed last week has continued up to this time, and a large business has been done. Jobbers, by fixing a price for their goods below the prevailing quotation, as stated in our report of last week, succeeded in attracting trade, and in depressing the market to such an extent as to induce agents to put down standards from 33½ to 30. This being accomplished the speculators and leading jobbing houses at once bought up the small stock of the better grades of goods in agents' hands at the decline, and jobbers are now advancing prices at such a rate as to seriously threaten the life of the Spring trade. Buyers are getting angry at these "tricks of the trade," and there is a perceptible falling off in the demand. Agents have not advanced their prices, but hold steadily at the rates of last week, with exceptions in a few kinds of goods, which are irregular.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have been steadily active, and most styles are out of market. Speculators have a considerable stock, however, which they are holding for a rise. Prices are very firm at last week's quotations, especially for standards, though there is a decline in the quotations of some inferior grades. Indian Head, Stark A, Lawrence C, Appleton A, Amory and Atlantic P A, A H and P H are held

firmly at 30 cents, and but few goods could be purchased at those figures, as jobbers are establishing the price at 32 cents. Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 31, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, do do AG 25, do fine sheet AL 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 26, do do PL 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 26, do shirt D 28; Massachusetts A 4-4 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, do do BB 4-4 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, Medford 29, Newmarket Mf. Co 33 inch 24

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and **SHIRTINGS** have been active during the week, and are firm and steady for leading makes. New York mills are held by the agents at 50 cents, Wamsutta at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, Attawaugan XX 31. Warrenton B 20, Bartlett Steam mills 33 inch 30, do do 5-4 40, do do 7-8 28, do do 4-4 36, Newmarket 33 inch 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 36 inch 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Waltham L 72 inch 80, do X 33 inch 30, do W 42 inch 35, do K 92 inch 55, do M 81 inch 100, do N 90 inch 110.

DRILLS are more active, but prices remain steady. India drills are held at 31, Globe Steam Mills are held at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Park do 30 inch 27, Quinnebaug 27 inch 20, Live Oak 27 inch 20, Peterborough 27 inch 22, Amoskeag brown 32.

STRIPES and **TICKS** are active and firm. Amoskeag A C A are held at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, A 60, B 57 $\frac{1}{2}$, C 50, D 45, Glen Allen 3-4 19, Chattanooga 3-4 24, Concord 4-4 33, Passa c 7-8 31, Pacific extra 7-8 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, Saconade 3-4 19, West Branch 4-4 44, do No 2 7-8 39, Windsor 7-8 31, Henry Clay 3-4 30, Suwanee 4-4 33.

DENIMS and **COTTONADES** are moderately active at steady prices. Wauregan 27 inch are held at 30, Albany 27 inch 25, Madison brown 25, Brookline 38, Henry Clay 27 inch 30, Peabody 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Wingchocking 37 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PAINT CLOTHS are more in demand, although not active. The sales at Providence were 63,000 pieces—2,000 pieces 58x60 15c on hand, 1,000 do 64x64 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c on hand, 11,000 do 64x64 17c on hand, 7,000 do 64x64 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c on hand, 12,000 do 64x64 18c on hand, 30,000 do 64x64, private terms, to be made.

PAINTS are more active. A brisk business has been done the past week, though prices remain steady. Wauregan fancies are sold at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, rubies 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, purples 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, Spragues fancy styles, double purple, and shirtings are quoted at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, solid colors 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, canaries, chintz and orange polkas 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, Indigo 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, blue and white 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, blue and orange 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, madder rubies 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, shirtings 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, Garners 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amoskeag pink 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, do purple 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, do shirtings 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, do dark 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, do light 22, Swiss ruby 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dutchesse B 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lowell dark 21, do light 21, Wamsutta 19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CAMBRICS and **SILESIAS** are steady. Brookfield silesias 30, Feder 1 cambrics 18, Fox Hill Bank 18, Naragansett 22, High colors 23.

HOOP SKIRTS are steady at last week's quotations. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic—20 to 50 Hoops, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to \$1 05, Empress Trail, \$1 25. S. T. & A. T. Meyer's IXL 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c to 78c, 2-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c to \$1 12.

MOUSLIN DELAINES have been in good request and sold largely for spring styles. Hamilton Woolen Co's and Manchester are held at 30 cents, all wool 50.

CLOTHS are dull to stagnation, as are all kinds of woollen goods. Prices are nominal and buyers are allowed to make their own terms. Cotton warps are quoted at \$2 15 for No. 1, \$2 05 for No. 2, and \$1 95 for No. 3. Utica all wool beavers \$3 50 for light weights, and \$4 for heavy do.

CASSIMERES are very quiet. Dighton's silk mixed cassimeres spring weight sell at \$2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$, Suffolk mills fancy \$1 25 @ 1 75 for 8-4, and \$3 50 @ 3 50 for 6-4, Rochester Grey do \$1 35, Fullerton & Co's fancy do \$1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2, Saxon Woolen Mills diagonal do \$1 75, Maple-ville Woolen Mills double and twist do \$1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$, Spring Mills fancy do \$1 08 $\frac{1}{2}$, Centreville black and white checks \$1 50. Dean & La Monte's fancy \$1 50 @ 1 75, Baltic Woolen Co's do \$1 50 @ 1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$, plough, loom and anvil 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c net.

AMERICAN LINEN is steady at firmer rates. American Linen Co's B bleached Huckabucks 25, J brown 28, T. bleached crash 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, A brown 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, B do 16.

FOREIGN Goods have partaken somewhat of the revival of trade and a large amount of goods have been sold. Some invoices of woollen goods have been disposed of at auction at a sacrifice. The auction sales have been rather irregular and hardly such as to determine the tone of the market. On Tuesday a catalogue of woollen goods was disposed of by Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount. The offering was not large, but comprised many desirable fabrics. There was a good company present. The bidding was not very spirited, although for many styles the prices obtained showed a little advance upon recent sales. Silk vestings sold at \$1 55, Marseilles do 25c, super do 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, cashmere do 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, all wool Paris black bizarri \$1 63 @ 1 90, black figured French coatings \$1 75 @ 80, extra all wool drap d'ete \$2 57 @ 2 85, all wool mixed tricots \$2 50 @ 2 50, black figured French cassimere \$3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, silk mixed French coating \$3 55 @ 3 65, all wool do \$2 85, a line of black cloths brought \$2 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3 25, blue cloths \$2, English coatings \$2, 6-4 French velours \$1 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-4 black doeskins \$2 95.

Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount held a peremptory sale of British dress goods on Wednesday, which was the most attractive offering in this line made this season, and was attended by a large company of buyers from this and other cities. The bidding was spirited, and every lot on the catalogue was sold at prices generally satisfactory to the owners, but much reduced rates of last autumn.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 8, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 8, 1866.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,650 \$712,916	503 \$196,203	2755 \$1,380,989
do cotton...	884 197,034	216 77,756	1922 633,465
do silk...	509 514,739	104 81,362	739 886,187
do flax...	544 169,850	516 135,098	869 368,936
Miscellaneous dry goods...	461 60,014	89 31,325	2744 240,117
Total.....	3861 \$1,634,573	1,598 \$521,744	9029 \$3,879,694

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.					
Manufactures of wool...	455	\$161,592	418	\$151,040	799 \$372,184
do cotton...	249	70,313	282	101,018	883 \$65,388
do silk...	109	128,659	72	89,311	136 180,016
do flax...	362	97,659	645	129,166	344 98,409
Miscellaneous dry goods.	1302	19,615	136	51,103	73 26,815
Total.....	2477	\$477,888	1553	\$521,637	9224 \$891,793
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	3861	1,634,573	1,598	521,744	9029 \$3,879,694
Total th'wn upon markt	6328	\$2,133,411	3091	\$1,043,381	11233 \$4,271,487

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.					
Manufactures of wool...	316	\$127,587	273	\$126,866	1620 \$714,941
do cotton...	149	40,587	137	44,354	934 280,289
do silk...	109	141,539	101	52,696	116 143,747
do flax...	370	54,869	223	61,795	970 195,467
Miscellaneous dry goods.	22	5,918	424	20,411	1422 24,733
Total.....	4316	\$370,490	1158	\$306,123	4762 \$1,362,176
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	3861	1,634,573	1,598	521,744	9029 \$3,879,694
Total entered at the port.	8167	\$2,025,063	2696	\$827,866	13791 \$4,741,870

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement of the past week ending Feb. 8, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens..... 605 \$363,869	Blankets..... 21	3,819	Hose..... 16	4,665	
Cloths..... 165 109,027	Worsted..... 956	458,743	Lastings..... 20	11,455	
Carpeting..... 291 84,442	De Laines..... 23	12,272	Braids & bds. 133	70,323	
Shawls..... 85 72,387	Worsted yarn 10	3,616	Cot. & worst. 431	186,372	
Total.....					2753 1,380,989

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons..... 448 \$138,330	Emb'd mus'n 45	19,556	Gloves..... 25	10,077	
Colored..... 304 107,320	Velvets..... 10	4,147	Spool..... 91	19,482	
Prints..... 211 65,208	Laces..... 79	30,953	Hose..... 594	173,485	
Gingham..... 33 11,029	Braids & bds. 48	17,114	Silk & worst. 25	44,847	
Muslin..... 11 3,324	Hdkfs..... 23	8,057	Total..... 1922 \$653,465		
Total.....					

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks..... 228 \$411,403	Gloves..... 17	12,114	Sewings..... 2	1,039	
Crapes..... 5 3,786	Cravats..... 3	1,500	Braids & bds. 12	13,894	
Plushes..... 2 2,588	H'kerchiefs 3	1,147	Silk & worst. 25	20,212	
Laces..... 94 67,257	Vestings..... 3	3,003	Silk & cotton 47	44,847	
Velvets..... 7 8,023	Hose..... 2	2,008	Silk & linen. 2	2,775	
Ribbons..... 238 205,784	Raw..... 57	35,289	Total..... 739 \$336,157		
Total.....					

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens..... 731 \$217,916	Laces..... 4	6,811	Thread..... 60	17,690	
Linens & cot. 22 9,174	Hdkfs..... 19	11,877	Hemp yarn 33	5,963	
Total.....					869 \$368,936

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves..... 42	\$45,757	Clothing..... 52	12,328	Straw goods. 276	53,089
Kid gloves..... 12	15,200	Embroideries 105	50,170	Feath & flow. 137	24,190
Matting..... 2061 13,744	Millinery..... 2	717	Susp. & clas. 24	11,730	
Oil cloth..... 7 793	Corsets..... 26	1,170	Total..... 799 \$372,189		
Total.....					

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons..... 220 \$82,122	Emb'd Mus. 16	5,557	Braids & bds. 1	423	
Colored..... 483 128,713	Velvets..... 12	2,801	Hdkfs..... 6	2,280	
Prints..... 77 22,728	Shawls..... 1	265	Hose..... 47	14,900	
Gingham..... 8 3,344	Laces..... 5	2,155	Total..... 882 \$265,393		
Total.....					

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens..... 657 \$180,913	Hdkfs..... 18	8,554	Total..... 670 \$198,467		
Total.....					

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Silks..... 40 \$80,524	Velvets..... 2	1,189	Silk & wos'd. 4	3,143	
Crapes..... 2 1,051	Laces..... 21	19,066	Silk & cot. 2	1,494	
Ribbons..... 43 36,460	Gloves..... 1	348	Silk & linen. 1	473	
Total.....					116 \$143,147

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in a public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Ashes—Duty: 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Pot, 1st sort..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 7 75 $\frac{1}{2}$..
Pearl, 1st sort..... 11 50 $\frac{1}{2}$..

Anchors—Duty: 2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Of 200 lb and upward..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Beeswax—Duty, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. American yellow..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Rio Grande shin..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ton 30 00 $\frac{1}{2}$..

Bread—Duty, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Pilot..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 54
Navy..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44
Crackers..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. American, gray and white..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25

Butter and Cheese—Duty: 4 cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free. The Butter market is again firmer and more active. Cheese has advanced materially.

Butter—N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87
do fair to good 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35
do Firkins, good to fine, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39
do fir. tubs, strictly fine 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42
Western, good to choice 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30
Pa., common to medium 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30
do Firkins, finer kinds, yellow 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35
West Reserve, good to fine, yellow 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32
do com. to medium 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30
Southern Ohio..... 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30
Canada, uniform and fine 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30
do ordinary, mixed 20 $\frac{1}{2}$..
Mich., Ill., Ind., & Wis., g. to f. yel. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30
do do com. to med. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26

Cheese—Factory made dairies 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21
Farm dairies 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20
do do common 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18
English dairy 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25
Vermont dairy 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20

Candles—Duty, tallow, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ sp. spermacti and wax, 8; stearin and adamanite, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Sperm..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$..
do patent 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50
Refined sperm, city 40 $\frac{1}{2}$..
Stearic 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 84
Adamantine 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24

Cement—Rosendale..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 2 25

Chains—Duty, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. One inch and upward..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of 28 bushels, \$0 to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 bushels of 80 lb $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.

Liverpool Orel. $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of 2,240 lb 20 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 00
Liverpool House Cannon..... 20 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 00
Anthracite..... 9 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 50

Cocao—Duty, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Caracas, (gold,) (in bond) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maracaibo (gold) do 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guayaquil (gold) do 19 $\frac{1}{2}$

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; all other 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad valorem in addition.

Coffee has been moderately active at steady rates.

Rio, prime, duty paid gold. 31
do good 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
do fair 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
do ordinary 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
do fair to good cargoes 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
do eva, mats and bags 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$

Marselisbo.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	93	Gum, Myrrh, Turkey.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60
Laguaya.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	23	Gum, Senegal.....	55
St. Domingo.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	18	Gum, Tragacanth, Sorts.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40
Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 24; old copper, 2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; manufactured, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. All cash.			Gum, Tragacanth, white finkay.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100
Copper is unsettled, dull, and nominally lower.			Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold).....	8 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 50
Sheathing, new..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55			Iodine, Resublimed.....	5 50
Sheathing, &c., old..... 35			Ipecacuanha, Brazil.....	5 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 89
Sheathing, yellow..... 40			Juniper Berries.....	9 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 55
Bolts.....	55		Lac Dye.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55
Braziers.....	55		Lic. ice Paste, Calabria.....	42
Baltimore.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$..		Licorice Paste, Sicily.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24
Detroit.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$..		Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40
Portage Lake.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$..		Licorice Paste, Greek.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$..
Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 21; other untarred, 34 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.			Madder, Dutch (gold).....	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9
Manila, Amer. made..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$..			Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10
Tarred American..... ..			Manna, large flake.....	1 25
Bolt Eope, Russia..... ..			Nutgalls Blue Aleppo (gold).....	42
Corks—Duty, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Regular, quarts..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gross 55 $\frac{1}{2}$..			Oil Anise.....	3 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 00
Short Tapers..... ..			Oil Cassia.....	4 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 00
Mineral..... ..			Oil Bergamot (gold).....	5 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 50
Phial..... ..			Oil Lemon (gold).....	3 25 $\frac{1}{2}$..
Cotton—See special report.			Oil Peppermint, pure (gold).....	4 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 25
Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; Aloes, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Alum, 60 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Arsenic and Asafoetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Bar. Soda, 14; Bi Carbonate Potash, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Castor Oil, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 14; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 14; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubes, 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kaurie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Gudea, and Gum Tragacanth, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 15; Ipecac, and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Shell Lao, 10; Soda Ash, 14; Sugar Lead, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sulphur, 50 cents; Oil Cassia, 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; all others quoted below, per lb. Many of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)				
Acid, Citric..... (gold) .. 65			Soda Ash (80 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent).....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alcohol..... (gold) .. 46			Sugar Lead, White.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aloes, Caper..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 26			Sulphate Quinine, Am. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	9 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 60
Aloes, Socotrine..... 85			Sulphate Morphine.....	58
Alum..... 44 $\frac{1}{2}$..			Tartaric Acid (gold) .. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$..
Amato, fair to prime..... 50			Valerian, English.....	..
Antimony, Regulus of..... 50			do Dutch.....	..
Argols, Refined..... (gold) .. 25			Verdigris, dry and extra dry.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 65
Argonic, Powdered..... 25			Vitriol, Blue.....	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18
Assafetida..... ..				
Balsam Capivi..... ..				
Balsam Tolu..... (gold) .. 85				
Balsam Peru..... (gold) .. 90				
Bark, Calisaya..... ..				
Berries, Persian..... 33				
Bar. Soda, Newcastle..... 104 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Benzoin, Am. Roll..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ton				
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... 67 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72 50				
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... 5				
Bromine, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40				
Bromine, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 32				
Bromine, Crude, (in bond) (gold) .. 30				
Camphor, Refined..... 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 12				
Cantharides..... ..				
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... 22				
Cardamoms, Malabar..... 3 50				
Castor Oil, Cases..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon 3 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 50				
Chamomile Flowers..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) .. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Cochineal, Crystals, in kgs. 112 lbs..... 95				
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) .. 95				
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) .. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Copperas, American..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) .. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Cubebes, East India..... 84 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Cuttlefish Bone..... 11 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Epsom Salts..... ..				
Extract Logwood..... 12				
Flowers, Benzoin..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Flowers, Aronia..... ..				
Foie, Bitchu..... bales ..				
Gamboge..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd., bl. blis..... 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Ginger, Southern and Western..... 80 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Gum Arabic, Pickled (gold) .. 63 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Gum Arabic, Sorts..... 42 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Gum Benzoin..... (gold) .. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Gum Copal Cow..... 67 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Gum Godas..... 22 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Gum Danar..... 45 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Gum Myrrh, East India..... 50 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Gum, Myrrh, Turkey..... 50 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Gum, Senegal..... 55				
Gum, Tragacanth, Sorts..... 35 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Gum, Tragacanth, white finkay..... 85 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) .. 8 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 50				
Iodine, Resublimed..... 5 50				
Ipecacuanha, Brazil..... 9 50 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Juniper Berries..... 25 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Lac Dye..... 25 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Lic. ice Paste, Calabria..... 42				
Licorice Paste, Sicily..... 28 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 36 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Licorice Paste, Greek..... 36 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Lime, Lemon..... 3 25 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Oil Anise..... 3 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 00				
Oil Cassia..... 4 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 00				
Oil Bergamot (gold) .. 5 25 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Oil Lemon (gold) .. 3 25 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Oil Peppermint, pure (gold) .. 4 00 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Opium, Turkey (gold) .. 5 87 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Oxalic Acid..... ..				
Phosphorus..... 1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Prickles, Potash..... 40 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Quicksilver..... 1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Rhubarb, China..... (gold) .. 4 50 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Rose Leaves..... ..				
Salaratus..... ..				
Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold) .. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Sal Soda, Newcastle..... 84 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... 35				
Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 30 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Seed, Aulse..... 24 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
do Canary..... 24 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
do Hemp..... 25 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
do Caraway..... 20 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
do Coriander, brown..... 18 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... 18 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
do California, brown..... 18 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
do English, white..... 15 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Senna, Alexandria..... 24 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Senna, East India..... 35 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Seneca Root..... 35 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Shell Lac..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Soda Ash (80 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent)..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Sugar Lead, White..... 42 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Sulphate Quinine, Am. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.				
Sulphur Morphine..... 2 60 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Tartaric Acid (gold) .. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Valerian, English..... ..				
do Dutch..... ..				
Verdigris, dry and extra dry..... 85 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Vitriol, Blue..... 124 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Duck —Duty, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.				
Ravens, Light..... $\frac{1}{2}$ pec.				
Ravens, Heavy..... 16 00 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Scotch Gourcok, No. 1..... 22 00 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Cotton, No. 1..... 31 00 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Cotton, No. 1..... 1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$..				
Dye Woods —Duty free.				
Camwood..... (gold) .. $\frac{1}{2}</math$				

[February 10, 1866.]

Figs, Smyrna.....	10	11	20	Western.....cash.	15	16	White Pine Box Boards.....	22	20	97
Brazil Nuts.....	9	6	94	Dry Salted Hides—	10	10	White Pine Merchant Box Boards.....	28	20	82
Filberts, Sicily.....	13	13	14	Maracaibo.....10 lb gold.	9	10	Clear Pine.....	80	60	100
Walnuts, French.....	13	13	15	Maranham.....do	11	11	Laths, Eastern.....10 lb	4	25	55
DRINK FRUIT				Pernambuco.....do	11	11	Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'ks.....	55	50	65
N. State Apples.....	10	12	13	Tampico and Metamoras.....do	11	12	Cherry Boards and Plank.....	80	60	90
Blackberries.....	83	83	..	Bahia.....do	10	11	Cork and Ash.....	65	50	70
Black Raspberries.....	37	37	46	Chill.....do	12	13	Maple and Birch.....	35	30	40
Pared Peaches.....	25	25	30	Wet Salted Hides—	13	13	Black Walnut.....	100	90	125
Unpealed do.....	12	12	..	Buenos Ayres.....10 lb gold.	9	9	STAVES—			
Cherries, pitted, new.....	..	50	50	Rio Grande.....9 lb gold.	9	9	White oak, pipe, extra.....10 lb	..	200	00
FURS —Duty, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE .				California.....do	9	9	do pipe, heavy.....	..	220	00
Gold Prices —Add premium on gold for currency prices.				Western.....do	9	12	do pipe, light.....	..	200	00
North. and East. Western.				Courty slter trim. & cured.....do	10	13	do pipe, culs.....	..	120	00
Beaver, Dark.....10 lb 1 50 @ 2 00 .. 1 00 @ 1 50	No. 1.			City.....do	12	13	do hhd, extra.....	..	230	00
do Pale.....1 00 @ 1 50 .. 50 @ 1 00				Upper Leather Stock—			do hhd, heavy.....	..	200	00
Bear, Black.....10 lb 5 00 @ 15 00 .. 5 00 @ 10 00				B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip.....10 lb cash.	26	28	do hhd, light.....	..	125	00
do brown.....4 00 @ 8 08 .. 4 00 @ 7 00				Sierra Leone.....do	27	28	do hhd, culs.....	..	100	00
Badger.....50 @ 70 .. 30 @ 60				Gambia and Bissau.....do	17	18	do bbl, extra.....	..	175	00
Cat, Wild.....50 @ 1 00 .. 25 @ 75				East India Stock—			do bbl, heavy.....	..	150	00
do House.....10 @ 15 .. 10 @ 15				Calcutta, city slter.....10 lb cash.	..		do bbl, light.....	..	110	00
Fisher.....4 00 @ 7 00 .. 3 00 @ 6 00				do dead green.....do	..		do bbl, culs.....	..	70	00
Fox, Silver.....5 00 @ 50 .. 5 00 @ 25 00				do black, dry.....do	..		Red oak, hhd, heavy.....	..	110	00
do Cross.....3 00 @ 7 00 .. 3 00 @ 5 00				do buffalo.....gold.	10	..	do hhd, light.....	..	100	00
do Red.....1 00 @ 2 00 .. 1 00 @ 1 50							HEADING—white oak, hhd.....	..	150	00
do Grey.....75 @ 1 00 .. 50 @ 75										
Lynx.....2 00 @ 1 00 .. 1 50 @ 2 00										
Martens, Dark.....5 00 @ 10 00 .. 5 00 @ 8 00										
do pale.....3 00 @ .. 1 50 @ 2 50										
Mink, dark.....3 00 @ 4 00 .. 2 00 @ 3 00										
Musk rat, dark.....5 @ 30 .. 5 @ 20										
Otter.....4 00 @ 5 00 .. 3 00 @ 4 00										
Opossum.....5 @ 10 .. 5 @ 10										
Raccoon.....75 @ 1 00 .. 50 @ 75										
Skunk, Black.....70 @ 1 00 .. 50 @ 75										
do Striped.....30 @ 60 .. 25 @ 50										
do White.....10 @ 20 .. 5 @ 10										
Glass —Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot; all above that, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 14; over that, and not over 16x24; 2; over that, and not over 4x30, 24; all over that, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.										
American Window —1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 10 @ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.)										
6x8 to 8x10.....10 lb 50 feet .. 5 50 @ 7 25										
6x11 to 10x15.....6 00 @ 7 75										
11x14 to 12x18.....6 50 @ 9 25										
12x19 to 16x24.....7 00 @ 9 50										
18x22 to 20x30.....7 50 @ 11 75										
20x31 to 24x30.....9 00 @ 14 50										
24x31 to 24x36.....10 00 @ 16 00										
25x36 to 30x44.....11 00 @ 17 00										
30x46 to 32x48.....12 00 @ 18 00										
32x50 to 32x60.....13 00 @ 20 00										
Above.....15 00 @ 24 00										
English and French Window —1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.										
(Single Thick)—Discount 10 @ 30 per cent.										
6x8 to 8x10.....10 lb 50 feet .. 6 00 @ 7 75										
8x11 to 10x15.....6 50 @ 8 25										
11x14 to 12x18.....7 00 @ 9 75										
12x19 to 16x24.....7 50 @ 10 50										
20x31 to 24x30.....12 00 @ 15 50										
21x31 to 24x36.....13 00 @ 16 50										
24x36 to 30x44.....15 00 @ 18 00										
30x45 to 32x48.....16 00 @ 20 50										
32x50 to 32x65.....18 00 @ 24 00										
Gunny Bags —Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, $\frac{1}{2}$ square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.										
Calcutta, light and heavy .. 274 @ 28										
Gunny Cloth —Duty, valued at 10 cents or less $\frac{1}{2}$ square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.										
Calcutta, standard.....yard 284 @ 29										
Gunpowder —Duty, valued at 20 cents or less $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, and 20 cents ad val.; over 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb and 20 cents ad val.										
Blasting (A)...10 kg of 25 lb .. 6 50 @ 6 50										
Shipping and Mining.....6 50 @ 6 50										
Rifle.....8 50 @ ..										
Sporting, in 1 lb canisters.....10 lb 48 @ 1 15										
Hair —Duty FREE .										
Blo Grande, mixed.....(cash) 10 lb 324 @ 33										
Buenos Ayres, mixed.....66 @ 31										
Hog, Western, unwashed.....10 @ 12										
Hay —North River, in bales $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 100 lbs, for shipping.....85 @ ..										
Hemp —Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and Tampico, 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.										
American, Dressed.....10 lb 320 00 @ 380 00										
do Undressed.....223 00 @ 240 00										
Russia, Clean.....340 00 @ ..										
Jute.....170 00 @ 230 00										
Manila.....(gold) 10 lb 11 @ 11										
Sisal.....13 @ ..										
Hides —Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces FREE . (Nominal.)										
Hides are quiet but prices are still firm.										
Dry Hides—										
B. A. & Montevideo .. 10 lb gold .. 10 @ 20										
Buenos Ayres .. do .. 20 @ 21										
Rio Grande .. do .. 17 @ 18										
Orinoco .. do .. 6 @ 17										
California, Mexican .. do .. 18 @ 18										
Porto Cabello .. do .. 16 @ 14										
Vera Cruz .. do .. 15 @ 16										
Tampico .. do .. 15 @ 15										
Matamoras .. do .. 16 @ 16										
San Juan and Cent. Amer. .. do .. 15 @ 15										
Maracaibo .. do .. 18 @ 14										
Borota .. do .. 15 @ 15										
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Maracaibo .. do .. 18 @ 14										
Borota .. do .. 15 @ 15										
Hides —Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces FREE . (Nominal.)										
Hides are quiet but prices are still firm.										
Dry Hides—										
B. A. & Montevideo .. 10 lb gold .. 10 @ 20										
Buenos Ayres .. do .. 20 @ 21										
Rio Grande .. do .. 17 @ 18										
Orinoco .. do .. 6 @ 17										
California, Mexican .. do .. 18 @ 18										
Porto Cabello .. do .. 16 @ 14										
Vera Cruz .. do .. 15 @ 16										
Tampico .. do .. 15 @ 15										
Matamoras .. do .. 16 @ 16										
San Juan and Cent. Amer. .. do .. 15 @ 15										
Maracaibo .. do .. 18 @ 14										
Borota .. do .. 15 @ 15										
Hides —Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces FREE . (Nominal.)										
Hides are quiet but prices are still firm.										
Dry Hides—										
B. A. & Montevideo .. 10 lb gold .. 10 @ 20										
Buenos Ayres .. do .. 20 @ 21										
Rio Grande .. do .. 17 @ 18				</td						

Carmine, city made.....	18 00	18 00
China clay.....	40 00	40 00
Chalk.....	5 00	6 00
Chrome yellow.....	15 00	4 00
Petroleum —Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.		
Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity	81 00	81 00
Refined, free.....	71	71
do in bond.....	50	50
Naphtha, refined.....	40	40
Residuum.....	6 75	7 00

Plaster Paris —Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.		
Blue Nova Scotia.....	1 ton	1 ton
White Nova Scotia.....	..	7 00
Calcin'd, eastern.....	1 ton	2 40
Calcin'd, city mills.....	..	2 50

Provisions —Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents, beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.		
Pork has been irregular during the week but closes higher. Beef has been steady.		
Beef, plain mess.....	1 ton	1 ton
do new do	16 50	20 00
do extra mess.....	..	..
do do new.....	21 00	24 00
do India mess.....	..	..
Pork, mess, new.....	28 00	29 25
do prime mess.....	28 00	..
do mess, Western.....	..	..
do prime, do	21 25	21 50
Lard, in bbls.....	15 00	18 00
do kettle rendered.....	..	..
Hams, pickled.....	16 00	18
do dry salted.....	16 00	18
Shoulders, pickled.....	11 00	12 00
do dry salted.....	11 00	12 00
Beef hams.....	1 ton	15 00
Bacon.....	14 00	15 00

Rags—(Domestic).

White, city.....	12 00	12 00
Seconds.....	6 00	6 00
City colored.....	2 00	3
Canvas.....	12 00	18
Country mixed.....	5 00	6 00

Rice —Duty: cleaned 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleansed 2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Carolina.....	1 ton	12 00
East India, dressed.....	9 00	10 00

Salt —Duty: sack, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; bulk, 18 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.		
Turks Islands.....	1 ton	45
Cadiz.....	..	..
Liverpool, ground.....	1 ton	2 00
do fine, Ashton's.....	8 50	7 00
do fine, Worthington's.....	2 50	2 80
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's.....	2 50	2 80
do fine, Marshall's.....	2 50	2 80
Onondaga, com. fine, 200 lb. bbls.....	2 40	2 50
do do 210 lb. bgs.....	1 90	2 00
do do	40	42
Solar coarse.....	..	..
Fine, screened.....	45 00	30
do	3 00	3 00
F. F.	240 lb. bgs.	8 00

Salt-petre —Duty: crude, 24 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Refined, pure.....	1 ton	22
Crude.....	11 00	11 00
Nitrate soda.....	6 00	6 00

Seeds —Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. canary, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of 60 lb.; and grass seeds, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.		
Clover.....	13 00	14 00
Timothy, reaped.....	4 25	4 50
Flaxseed, Amer. rough.....	2 75	2 85
Linseed, American, clean, $\frac{1}{2}$ toe.....	..	25 50
do American, rough, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.....	..	..
do Calcutta.....	..	..
do Bombay.....	8 50	6

Shot —Duty: 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Drop and Buck.....	1 ton	14 00

Silk —Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.		
Isatines, No. 1 @ 3.....	12 00	12 50
Taysauna, superior, No. 1 @ 2.....	10 50	11 00
do medium, No. 3 @ 4.....	9 00	10 00
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2.....	11 25	11 50
Japan, superior.....	10 75	13 00
do No. 1 @ 3.....	10 50	11 50
China thrown.....	10 50	21 00
Italian thrown.....	23 00	24 50

Skins —Duty: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.		
Goat, Curacao.....	1 ton	45
do Buenos Ayres.....	43 00	46
do Vera Cruz.....	..	50
do Tampico.....	..	50
do Matamoras.....	..	20
do Payta.....	..	60
do Madras, each.....	75	80
do Cape.....	40	60
Deer, San Juan.....	60	62 1/2
do Bolivar.....	37 1/2	40
do Honduras.....	67 1/2	60
do Sisal.....	55	60
do Para.....	57 1/2	60
do Vera Cruz.....	65	67 1/2
do Chagres.....	..	65
do Port C. and Barcelona.....	..	50

Soap —Duty: 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.		
Castile.....	17 1/2	18

Spelter —Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Plates, foreign.....	10	10

do domestic.....	11 00	11 1/2
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Spices —Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 30 cents and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (All cash.)		
Cassia, in mats.....	1 ton	75
Mace.....	1 ton	1 1/2
Nutmegs, No. 1.....	87 1/2	92 1/2
Pepper.....	23 1/2	24 1/2
Pimento, Jamaica.....	21	21 1/2
Cloves.....	29 1/2	30

Steel —Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or under, 24 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; over 11 cents, 34 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.		
English, cast, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	18	21
German.....	15	17
American, spring.....	11	18
English, spring.....	11 1/2	13

Sugar —Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 13 Dutch standard, not refined, 34; above 13 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molato, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Sugar is steady and firm.		
Porto Rico.....	10 1/2	18 1/2
Cuba, Inf. to common refining	10	10 1/2
do fair to good do	10 1/2	11 1/2
do fair to good grocery	11 1/2	12
do prime to choice do	12 1/2	13
do centrifugal	10 1/2	18
do Melado	6	7 1/2
Havana, Boxes D. Nos. 7 to 9	10 1/2	11
do do 10 to 12	11 1/2	12
do do 13 to 15	12	13
do do 16 to 18	13	14 1/2
do do 19 to 20	15 1/2	15 1/2
do do white	14 1/2	16

Granulated.....	17 1/2	18
Crushed and powdered	17 1/2	18
White coffee, A	16 1/2	18 1/2
Yellow coffee .....	..	14 1/2

Sumac —Duty: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.		
Sicily.....	1 ton	120 00

Tallow —Duty: 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.		
Tallow —Duty: 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.		

Tea —Duty: 25 cents per lb.		
Hyson, Common to fair	1 10	1 20
do Superior to fine	1 30	1 45
do Ex fine to finest	1 50	1 60
Young Hyson, Canton made	nominal	..
do Common to fair	90	1 15
do Superior to fine	1 25	1 40
Gunpowd. & Imper., Canton made	nominal	..
do do Com. to fair	1 20	1 30
do do Sup. to fine	1 40	1 55
do do Ex. f. to finest	1 50	1 65
H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made	nominal	..
do do Com. to fair	60	65
do do Sup. to fine	70	75
do do Ex. f. to finest	80	85
Uncolored Japan, do to fair	1 00	1 10
do do Sup. to fine	1 15	1 20
do do Ex. f. to finest	1 25	1 30
Oolong, Common to fair	90	1 00
do do Sup. to fine	1 10	1 15
do do Ex. f. to finest	1 40	1 70
Banca.....	27	..
do (gold)	28	..
English (gold)	28	..
Selections do do	15	21
Conn. selected wrappers	40	55
do prime wrappers	42 1/2	45
do fair wrappers	30	40
do fillers	8	10
New York running lots	10	15
Ohio	8	13
Pennsylvania do		

The Railway Monitor.

MINNESOTA.—A corporation has been formed in this State for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a railroad to be called the La Crescent, Rochester & Yankton Railroad, which will pass through the southern tier of counties from the Mississippi to the Missouri. Yankton is the principal river town of Dacotah Territory.

TEXAS.—A recent Galveston paper thus sums up the railroads of this State:

Galveston to Houston.....	40 miles.
Houston to Millican.....	80 "
Harrisburg to Alleytown.....	80 "
Houston to Columbia.....	45 "
Hampstead to Bremham.....	30 "
Houston to Beaumont.....	75 "
Marshall to Shreveport.....	40 "
Total in operation.....	890 "

Besides these there are reported in progress a line from Indianola to Victoria, 40 miles, and a line from Brazos Santiago to Brownsville, 30 miles. The newest project is the proposed railroad from Galveston to Kansas City.

MARYLAND.—Baltimore City has been authorized by the State Legislature to subscribe a further sum of \$200,000 to the stock of the Western Maryland Railroad. This road will ultimately connect with the Cumberland Valley Line at Hagerstown and be continued west to Cumberland.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company assumed the management and control of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad on the 1st January last. It is proposed to extend this line down the Shenandoah Valley to Salem on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, and thus organize a great Southwestern through line of com-

munication from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Metropolitan Railroad scheme is being revived. The object is a railroad from the District of Columbia via Frederick City to the Pennsylvania State Line and a connection with the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

NEW JERSEY.—The Raritan & Delaware Railroad Company has received authority from the Legislature to extend their line from its present junction with the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, across the country to a point on Delaware Bay, opposite Wilmington.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A company has been formed to connect Wilmington, Del., by railroad with the Reading Railroad, so as to convert it into a coal port which is open at all seasons; the ice of winter never having blocked up its approaches. Coal can be transported over such a road from the mines to the seaboard as cheaply as to Richmond, 30 miles higher up the river.

Very rapid progress is being made in railroad building in the Venango oil territory, and during the current year some 100 to 120 miles are expected to be completed.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company have agreed to advance \$500,000 to certain parties for the construction of a branch from Milltown on their railroad to Erie City, Pa. The line is to be completed before the close of 1866.

The Monongahela Valley Railroad is a new project to connect Pittsburgh with the coal and mineral fields of West Virginia. The slackwater of the Monongahela River is too limited in its capacity for the growing business of the country it has hitherto served.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis & Zion Mountain Railroad is to be extended, via Pilot Knob to Belmont on the Mississippi opposite Columbus, the northern terminus of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.		Chicago & Northwestern.		Chicago and Rock Island.		Cleveland and Pittsburgh.	
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	Jan.	\$232,298	\$273,875	\$123,808	\$189,414
101,355	154,418	252,583	Feb.	202,321	317,889	150,325	246,331
104,372	195,103	288,159	Mar.	221,709	390,355	175,482	246,150
128,084	162,723	248,149	April.	240,051	421,363	182,512	289,408
132,301	178,786	312,316	May.	280,309	466,830	125,512	186,172
145,542	206,090	343,985	June.	366,100	565,145	144,995	193,919
149,187	224,257	315,944	July.	281,334	480,710	170,937	150,662
157,948	206,546	391,574	Aug.	296,165	519,306	139,142	210,569
170,044	320,381	399,602	Sep.	473,186	669,605	160,306	224,687
170,910	320,879	356,077	Oct.	551,122	729,759	210,729	242,171
156,869	307,303	294,804	Nov.	435,945	716,378	331,729	248,417
153,394	281,582	224,023	Dec.	407,688	563,401	211,034	220,062
1,673,706	2,543,416	3,703,118	Year.	3,988,043	6,114,566	7,960,981	11,170,000
Erie Railway.		Hudson River.		Illinois Central.		Marietta and Cincinnati.	
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(734 m.)	(734 m.)	(724 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)
\$84,585	\$80,397	\$98,341	Jan.	\$45,553	\$501,231	\$237,900	\$38,410
859,359	924,133	886,039	Feb.	455,047	472,340	418,711	521,555
956,445	1,114,508	1,340,626	Mar.	366,802	328,636	424,570	509,276
944,059	1,099,507	1,472,130	April.	270,676	278,540	311,540	423,797
1,048,768	1,072,293	1,339,279	May.	344,771	321,759	351,753	434,687
771,140	1,041,975	1,295,528	June.	202,394	263,049	301,049	407,992
731,943	994,317	1,513,803	July.	190,364	273,786	273,786	510,100
707,093	1,105,384	1,364,126	Aug.	219,561	306,595	511,305	526,864
816,801	1,301,005	1,458,456	Sep.	368,100	361,600	536,964	661,548
905,294	1,322,568	1,406,385	Oct.	302,174	340,900	691,391	621,849
1,024,649	1,324,909	1,451,217	Nov.	295,750	340,728	437,679	651,142
1,035,321	1,334,217	1,503,993	Dec.	484,550	507,552	424,531	68,683
10,469,481	13,429,643	15,395,913	Year.	3,736,140	4,274,556	4,571,028	6,329,447
Michigan Central.		Mich. So. North and Indiana.		Mil. and Prairie du Chien.		New York Central.	
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)
\$342,073	\$252,435	\$306,324	Jan.	\$245,784	\$256,600	\$395,986	\$102,749
236,430	278,548	279,137	Feb.	230,508	304,445	366,361	79,132
236,430	348,809	344,228	Mar.	257,297	338,454	413,822	88,221
236,453	338,272	337,240	April.	268,613	330,651	366,245	140,418
200,221	265,780	365,663	June.	241,286	315,258	353,194	106,967
193,233	263,244	329,105	July.	189,145	275,891	309,085	116,220
215,449	346,781	413,501	Aug.	238,012	358,862	474,706	117,159
308,168	408,445	476,661	Sep.	308,106	402,219	484,173	106,689
375,488	410,802	490,693	Oct.	375,567	404,568	521,636	205,055
339,794	405,510	447,669	Nov.	332,360	448,934	498,421	178,536
306,186	376,470	328,869	Dec.	348,043	411,806	366,192	112,913
43,143,945	3,966,946	4,521,046	Year.	3,902,541	4,110,154	4,951,441	1,247,258
Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago.		Rome, Watert' & Ogdensb.		St. Louis, Alton & T. Hante.		Toledo, Wabash & Western.	
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)
\$227,250	\$290,676	\$684,360	Jan.	\$35,047	\$38,778	\$109,808	\$109,872
405,927	527,297	696,798	Feb.	31,619	54,735	147,485	153,903
461,965	611,397	886,511	Mar.	36,912	69,006	160,497	202,771
464,987	588,098	728,107	April.	42,058	60,361	177,625	203,066
427,004	595,751	601,228	May.	44,335	72,452	113,798	149,855
385,845	532,911	650,311	June.	—	91,172	177,625	177,625
350,753	506,640	612,198	July.	49,673	71,323	89,978	144,942
407,077	625,987	718,016	Aug.	51,281	84,483	103,697	162,570
463,509	675,300	759,405	Sep.	—	87,515	131,885	152,470
505,814	701,352	807,389	Oct.	76,136	83,946	—	144,736
466,300	691,556	713,479	Nov.	—	—	143,748	202,966
487,645	914,088	570,886	Dec.	—	—	162,931	207,098
5,189,934	7,120,465	8,488,394	Year.	594,300	827,615	—	1,111,389
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year..		Year..		Year..		Year..	
594,300	827,615	—	—	1,054,018	2,084,074	—	1,439,798
Year.. </td							

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.
		Periods.	Last p'd.				Periods.	Last p'd.	
Railroad.									
Albany and Susquehanna	100	1,347,192			New York and Boston Air Line	100	788,047		
Allegany Valley	50	1,947,600			New York Central	100	24,886,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly	Jan. 13	New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050		
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153			do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000			Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000			New York and New Haven	100	2,980,839	Quarterly	Jan. 4
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly	Jan. 3
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	Niagara Avenue	100	795,360		
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	Dec. 4
Belvidere, Delaware	100	967,112			Northern Central	50	3,344,800	Quarterly	Nov. 2
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly	Jan. 13	North Pennsylvania	50	8,150,150		
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec	Dec. 13	Norwich and Worcester	100	2,328,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000			Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	5,077,000		
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000		
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	do preferred	100	2,979,000	January	Jan. 7
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	Old Colony and Newport	100	3,600,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150			Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly	Jan. 6
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	Penninsula	100	100,000		
Brooklyn and Newtown	100	906,000			Pennsylvania	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	832,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Philadelphia and Baltimore	100	218,100		
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,900,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,012,051	Ja. and July	Jan. 3
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000			Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,292		
Camden and Amboy	100	4,174,400	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10	Phila., German'tn, & Balt.	100	1,258,100	April and Oct	Oct. 4
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455			Piltsburgh, Pa. and Connellville	50	8,057,300	April and Oct	Oct. 5
do do preferred	50	682,600			Pittsburgh, Pa. Wayne, Chicago	50	1,70,114		
Cape Cod	60	811,655	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Portland, Saco and Portsmouth	100	8,151,125	Quarterly	Jan. 25
Carawissa	50	1,150,000			Providence and Worcester	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4
Central of New Jersey	100	6,500,000	Quarterly	Jan. 2	Racine and Mississippi	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4
Central Ohio					Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,320,700		
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,085,925	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Rensselaer & Saratoga (consol.)	100	800,000	April and Oct	Oct. 4
Chester Valley	50	871,900			Saratoga and Whitehall	100	500,000	April and Oct	Oct. 3
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,100	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	Troy, Salem & Rutland	100	800,000	April and Oct	Oct. 3
do preferred	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	Troy, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	Jan. 5
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 5c & 20c	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,323,375		
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	1,000,000			St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000		
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	2,250,000			do do do pref.	100	1,700,000	Annually	May. 7
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	13,160,927			Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati	100	2,988,000		
do do pref.	100	12,994,719	June & Dec	June. 3	do do pref.	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	Schuykill, Mansfield & Newark	100	822,571		
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125			Schuykill Valley	50	576,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. 5	Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000			Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly	
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	5,253,625	Jan. and July	Jan. 6	Terra Haute and Richmond	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	Jan. 6
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,634,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly	J. n.
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000		
Columbus and Xenia	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	do do 1st pref.	100	1,700,000		
Concord	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	do do 2d pref.	100	1,000,000		
Concord and Portsmouth	100	350,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	Toledo, Wabash and Western	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June. 3
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	500,000			do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	Dec. 3
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	392,900			Tioga	100	125,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3
do do pref.	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	Troy and Boston	100	607,111		
Connecticut River	100	1,591,200	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec	Dec. 3
Covington and Lexington	100	1,582,169	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	Utica and Black River	100	811,560	Jan. and July	Jan. 4
Dayton and Michigan	100	2,316,705			Vermont and Canada	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	Dec. 4
Delaware	50	406,132	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,860,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 2
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	6,882,950	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Warren	50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	Jan. 3
Des Moines Valley	100	1,550,000			Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 6
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	952,350			Worcester and Nashua	75	1,141,650	Jan. and July	J. n.
do do pref.	100	1,500,000			Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg	50	317,050	Jan. and July	Jan. 1
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,751,577			Canal.				
do do pref.	100	1,982,180			Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,343,563		
Eastern (Mass.)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595		
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly	Jan. 1	Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 2	Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Delaware and Raritan	100	2,293,400	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10
do do pref.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	Nov. 5
Erie	100	16,400,100	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 4	Monongahela Navigation	50	736,300		
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6
Erie and Northeast	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5
Fitchburg	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	North Branch	50	138,086		
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F'y.	100	1,900,000			do preferred	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6
Hammond and St. Joseph	100	5,253,838	April and Oct	Oct. 5	Susquehanna and Tide-Water Union	50	2,050,070		
Harford and New Haven	100	2,350,000	Quarterly	Jan. 3	do preferred	50	2,750,000		
Housatonic	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5
do preferred	100	6,218,048	April and Oct	Oct. 4	Wyoming Valley	50	700,000	Feb. 5	
Hudson River	100	1,907,500			Miscellaneous.				
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	1,617,500			American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4
do do pref.	50	190,750	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	American Telegraph	100	100,000		
Illinois Central	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	Ashburton Coal	50	2,500,000		
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	1,680,900	April and Oct	Oct. 4	Atlantic Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly	July 25
Indianapolis and Madison	100	412,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Brunswick City	100	1,000,000		
do pref.	100	407,900	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	Bucks County Lead	5	200,000		
Jeffersonville	50	1,015,907			Brooklyn Gas	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6
Joliet and Chicago	100	1,500,000	Quarterly	Jan. 12	Canton Improvement	100	5,000,000		
Kennebunk and Portland (new)	100	3,255,000			Carey Improvement	100	600,000		
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	500,000			Central American Trans.	100	8,214,300		
Lehigh Valley	50	6,027,050	Quarterly	J. 25 & 10	Central Coal	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5
Lexington and Frankfort	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4
Little Miami	50	2,981,267	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	Consolidation Coal, Md.	100	6,000,000		
Little Schuylkill	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	Cumberland Coal, do preferred	100	5,000,000		
Long Island	50	1,852,715	Quarterly	Nov. 3	Cumberl. Coal, and Trust	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4
Louisville and Frankfort	50	1,104,594	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2	Harlem Gas	50	644,000		
Louisville and Nashville	100	5,527,571	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	Hampshire and Baltimore Coal	100	500,000		
do do pref.	50	500,000			International Coal	50	1,000,000		
McGregor Western	100	2,800,000			Jersey City and Hoboken Gas	20	1,000,000		
Marietta Central	100	1,050,860			Manhattan Gas	50	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5
do do 1st pref.	50	2,605,404	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	Mariposa Gold	100	13,000,000		
Manchester and Lawrence	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	Metropolitan Gas	100	2,800,000		
Michigan Central	100	6,315,906	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	Minnesots	100	10,000,000		
Michigan Southern and N. Ind.	100	7,539,600	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	New Jersey Consolidated	10	1,000,000		
Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien	100	2,988,073			New Jersey Zinc	100	1,200,000		
do do 1st pref.	100	2,753,500	May and Nov	Feb. 4	New York Gas Light	50	1,000,000	May and Nov	Nov. 28
do do 2d pref.	100	1,014,000	May and Nov	Feb. 3	New York Life and Trust	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	F. 5 & 10c
Milwaukee and St. Paul	100	1,000,000			Pacific Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly	Nov. 5
do preferred	100	2,400,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	Scrap (50 paid)	100	2,000,000	Quarterly	Nov. 5
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	50	3,700,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	Pennsylvania Coal	80	3,200,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5
Mississippi and Missouri	100	8,452,300			Quarz Hill	25	1,000,000		
Morris and Essex	50	3,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	Quicksilver	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5
Nashua and Lowell	100	600,000			Rudland Marble	25	1,000,000		
Naugat									

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	
		Rate	Payable.				Bid.	Ask'd		
Railroad:										
Atlantic and Great Western:	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	Des Moines Valley:	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1867	
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	2,500,000	7	do	1882	Mortgage Bonds	348,000	7	Jan. & Dec.	1874	
2d do do do	3,000,000	7	do	1882	Income Bonds					
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do	1882	Detroit and Milwaukee:	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	1st Mortgage, convertible	1,000,000	8	do	1864	
2d do do do	777,500	7	do	1881	Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876	
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	1st Mortgage					
2d do do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1888	Dubuque and Sioux City:					
Atlantic and St. Lawrence:					1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863	
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	1st do 3d section	600,000	7	do	1864	
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878	Eastern (Mass.):					
Baltimore and Ohio:					Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872	
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	do do	672,800	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874	95
do do 1835	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	East Pennsylvania:	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1868	
do do 1830	700,000	6	do	1880	Sinking Fund Bonds					
do do 1833	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	Elmira and Williamsport:					
Bellevontaine Line:					1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	do					
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79	Erie Railway:					
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870	1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	99%
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870	2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	Mc'ch & Sep.	1879	102
2d do	347,000	7	do		3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883	98
Belvidere Delaware:					4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct.	1880	94
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	Jne & Dec.	1867	5th do do	1,002,500	7	Jun. & Dec	1888	92% 93
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	Mc'ch & Sep	1885	Erie and Northeast:					
3d Mort. do	539,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877	Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	
Blossburg and Corning:					Galena and Chicago Union:					
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	
Boston, Concord and Montreal:					2d do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	Grand Junction:					
1st do	200,000	6	do	1865	Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	Great Western, (Ill.):					
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870	1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct.	1868	
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889	do East. do	1,330,000	7	Jan. & July	1865	
Boston and Lowell:					Hannibal and St. Joseph:					
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct.	1881	
Buffalo, New York and Erie:					Convertible Bonds	688,600	7	Jan. & July	1883	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Jne & Dec.	1877	Harrisburg and Lancaster:					
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872	New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883	
Buffalo and State Line:					Hartford and New Haven:					
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1888	
Income	300,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72	Hartford, Providence and Fitchburg:					
Erie and Northeast:	400,000	7	do	1870	1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876	
Camden and Amboy:					2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876	
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1888	Housatonic:					
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877	
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,284,400	6	Jne & Dec.	1883	Hudson River:					
Camden and Atlantic:					1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	1st do	110,000	6	do	1869	100 100
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	2d do	2,000,000	7	Jne & Dec.	1885	100
Galavais:	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882	3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
Central of New Jersey:	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867	
1st Mortgage	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	Huntington and Broad Top:					
2d do	1,000,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1888	1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870	
Central Ohio:					2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875	
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	Illinois Central:					
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct.	1875	
2d do	800,000	7	Mc'ch & Sep	1885	1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875	
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890	
4th do do	1,395,800	7	Jan. & July	1876	Indiana Central:					
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62	1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	
Cheshire:					2d do	364,000	10	do	1870	
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80	Indianapolis and Cincinnati:					
Chicago and Alton:					1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	586,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	2d do	400,000	7	do	1862	
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1888	
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881	
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:					Jeffersonville:					
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	Mc'ch & Sep.	1861	
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883	2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct.	1873	
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860).	680,000	7	Mc'ch & Sep	1890	Joliet and Chicago:					
Chicago and Great Eastern:					1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct.	1883	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894	Kennebunk and Portland:					
Chicago and Milwaukee:					1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct.	1870	
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	2d do	230,000	6	do	1861	
Chicago and Northwestern:					3d do	250,000	6	do	1862	
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	La Crosse and Milwaukee:					
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	908,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1883	2d do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869	
Consol. Sinking Fund Bonds	943,000	6	Quarterly	1915	Long Island:					
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	
Chicago and Rock Island:					Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	Louisville and Nashville:					
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:					1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883	
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867	1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	May & Nov.	1883	
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	1883	
Cincinnati and Zanesville:					1st Mortgage, dollar	2,691,263	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892	
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893	Scioto and Hocking Valley mort.	300,000	7	May & Nov.	1888	
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:					Michigan Central:					
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890	Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug.	69-72	112
Cleveland and Mahoning:					do do	215,000	8	April & Oct.	1882	
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873	Sink. Fund, do	4,328,000	8	do	1882	
2d do	244,200	7	Mc'ch & Sep	1864	Michigan South. & North. Indiana:					
3d do	648,200	8	do	1873	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1875	
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880	2d do	400,000	8	do	1876	
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874	1st do Oskaaloosa	590,000	7	do	1876	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh:					1st Land Grant Mortgage	3,612,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	
2d do convertible	1,157,000	7	Mc'ch & Sep	1873	2d do do	695,000	7	do	1883	
4th do	1,728,500	7	do	1875	Morris and Essex:					
Avondale and Toledo:					1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,350,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
Sinking Fund Mortgage	1,108,740	6	Jan. & July	1892	2d do	3,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1915	
Conneaut River:					1st Mortgage (convertible)	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876	
1st Mortgage	1,802,000	7	Jan. & July	1885	1st Mortgage	450,000	7	Mc'ch & Sep.	1861	
Connecticut and Passumpsic River:					2d do	200,000	6	Jan. & July	1868	
1st Mortgage	250,000	7	Mc'ch & Sep	1876	1st Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1868	
Cumberland Valley:					2d do	1,000,000	7	April & Oct.	1893	77 80
1st Mortgage Bonds	161,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1904	Mississippi and Missouri River:					
2d do do	109,500	8	do	1904	1st Mortgage, convertible	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1875	
Dayton and Michigan:					2d do sinking fund	400,000	8	do	1876	
1st Mortgage	283,000	8	Jan. & July	1867	1st do Oskaaloosa	590,000	7	do	1876	
21 do	2,055,500	8	do	1881	1st Land Grant Mortgage	3,612,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	
3d do	642,000	7	do	18-	2d do do	695,000	7	do	1883	
Toledo Depot Bonds	162,500	7	do	18-	Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien:					
Deaware:					1st Mortgage, sinking fund	443,000	7	Jan. & July	1891	
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1875	2d do	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1893	
Deaware, Lackawanna and Western:					1st Mortgage	4,600,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1893	
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,800,000	7	Jan. & July	1875	2					

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.	INTEREST.		MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	
		RATE.	PAYABLE.	PRINCIPAL PAYABLE.	BID.	ASK'D.		RATE.	PAYABLE.	PRINCIPAL PAYABLE.	BID.
Railroad:											
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>				
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869	...	1873	1st Mortgage	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873	...		Second Avenue:	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873	...		1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	...		1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	McH & Sept	1866
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	92%		1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	...		1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash):	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	98		1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed debts)	663,000	6	do	1883			2d do (Toledo and Wabash):	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
Sink. Fund B'd's (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	100		2d do (Wabash and Western):	1,500,000	7	do	1875
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876			Sinking Fund Bonds	182,355	7	do	1865
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	99%		<i>Troy and Boston:</i>				
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1868	93		1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868			2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct	1888
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866	...		Convertible	300,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875	...		<i>Troy Union:</i>				
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873-78	...		do do	180,000	6	do	1867
<i>Northern Central:</i>							<i>Union Pacific:</i>				
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1888	...		1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.):	...	6	Jan. & July	1895
York and Cumber'l Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877	...		Land Grant Mortgage:	...	7	April & Oct	1878
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866	...		1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867
Plain Bonds	230,700	6	April & Oct	1874	...		<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>				
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	...		1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1868
Chattel Mortgage	300,000	10	do	1887	...		1st Mortgage (guaranteed):	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							Westchester and Philadelphia:	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore):	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	...		1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.):	1,000,000	6	do	1873	...		2d do registered	...			
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	...		<i>Western (Mass.):</i>	4,319,530	5	April & Oct	1871
3d do (not guaranteed):	500,000	6	do	1886	...		Sterling (289,900) Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875
<i>Merrimack and Worcester:</i>							Dollar Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1867
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	...		Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	...		Hudson and Boston Mortgage	...			
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	...		<i>Western Maryland:</i>				
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890
1st Mortgage	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1872-87	75	...	1st do	200,000	6	do	1890
<i>Panama:</i>							<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870	...		1st Mortgage	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875	...		Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877
9d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872	...						
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<i>Canal</i>				
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	72	76	<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>				
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds	...	7	Jan. & July	1884
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	...						
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	...		<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>				
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875	...		1st Mortgage Bonds	2,637,343	6	Jan. & July	1886
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>											
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876	...		<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>				
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	...		Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	...		Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	...	1885
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901	...		<i>Delaware Division:</i>				
<i>Philadelphia, German, & Norristown:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865	...						
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885	...		<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>				
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867	...		2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880	...						
<i>Dollar Bonds of 1849:</i>											
do do 1861	2,556,600	6	April & Oct	1870	...		<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>				
do do 1849-8-9	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871	...		1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880	...		Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	...						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886	...		<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>				
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1884
1st Mortgage	238,000	6	May & Nov.	1868	...						
<i>Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore:</i>							<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>				
Mortgage Loan	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884	...		Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsburg:</i>											
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889	...		<i>Morris:</i>				
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi-annally	1912	98						
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	90		<i>North Branch:</i>				
8d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	80		1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>											
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881	...		<i>Schuykill Navigation:</i>				
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881	...		1st Mortgage	1,764,830	6	Mch & Sept	1872
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882
1st Mortgage	1,438,000	8	Jan. & July	1875	...		Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>											
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879	...		<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>				
<i>Barataria and Delaware Bay:</i>							Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,800	7	Mch & Sept	1888	...		do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888	...		Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876	...		Interest Bonds, pref.	237,569	6	do	1864
<i>Brinsford & Saratoga consolidated:</i>											
1st Mort. (Senssealae & Saratoga)	400,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	...		<i>Union (Pa.):</i>				
1st Mort. Saratoga & White-hall	340,000	7	do	1890	...		1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883
1st Mort. Troy, S. & Rut. (guar.)	500,000	7	do	1890	...						
<i>Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:</i>							<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>				
1st Mortgage (Potowm. & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874	...		1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878
2d do (do do)	200,000	7	do	1882	...						
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871	...		<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>				
2d do (do do)	800,000	7	do	1880	...		1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878
<i>Bullard and Burlington:</i>											
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	...		<i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	...		<i>Maryposa Mining:</i>				
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863	...		1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1883
<i>Sacramento Valley:</i>							2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct.	1881
1st Mortgages	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875	...						
2d do	829,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881	...		<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>				
<i>St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:</i>							1st Mortgage	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1871
1st Mortgage	2,200,000	7	Semi-annally	1894	90	91					
2d do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	76	80	<i>Quicksilver Mining:</i>				
2d do Income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	70	75	1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1873
<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>							2d do	500,000</			

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.		Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 days
Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.			
Marked thus (*) are participating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.						
Joint Stock Fire :						
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July	10	
Atina*	50	200,000	211,492	do	July '66 .5	
Agricultural, (Watert' n)	5	50,000	132,498			
Albany	30	150,000	187,467			
Albany City	100	200,000	200,645			
American*	50	200,000	440,084	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .5	
American Exchange	100	200,000	203,323	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 3/4	
Arctic	50	500,000	539,167	Jan. and July	Jan. '65 .5	
Astor	25	250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug	Feb. '65 .5	84/4
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	347,732	March and Sep.	Sep. '65 .5	106
Baltic	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov.		
Beekman	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug	Aug. '65 .4	
Bowery	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec.	Dec. '65 .5	128
Brevort	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July	June '64 .5	53
Broadway	25	200,000	264,306	Feb. and Aug	Feb. '65 .5	
Brooklyn (L. L.)	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug. '65 .10	
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000				
Central Park	100	150,000	159,079	Jan. and July	July '64 .4	
Citizens*	20	300,000	474,177	do	Jan. '66 .10	
City	70	210,000	306,652	Feb. and Aug	F. 3/4 p. sh.	
Clinton	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July	July '65 .5	80/4
Columbia*	100	500,000	495,466	do	July '64 .3/4	
Commerce	100	200,000	229,835	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Commerce (Albany)	100	200,000	239,144	Feb. and Aug	Feb. '65 .5	112
Commercial	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July	Jan. '65 .5	
Commonwealth	100	250,000	283,243	April and Oct.	Oct. '65 .5	
Continental*	100	500,000	1,174,329	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .7	
Corn Exchange	40	400,000	299,028	March and Sep.	Mar. '64 .5	
Croton	100	200,000	227,075	Jan. and July	July '64 .5	50
Eagle	40	300,000	311,921	April and Oct.	Oct. '65 .75	
Empire City	100	200,000	240,912	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .5	
Excelsior	50	300,000	253,113	do	Jan. '66 .5	102
Exchange	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug	Feb. '65 .5	44/4
Far. Joint St. k (Meridian)	100	50,000	72,880			
Firemen's Fund	17	904,000	982,121	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .5	
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	141,390	do	Jan. '66 .3/4	
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	169,340	do	July '65 .5	
Fulton	25	200,000	229,229	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Gallatin	50	150,000	162,744	May and Nov.	May '65 .5	
Gebhard	100	200,000	225,341	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .6	
Germany	50	500,000	500,147	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Gleam's Falls	10	100,000	159,602	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Globe	50	200,000	224,667	Jan. and July	July '65 .5	
Goodhue*	100	210,000	221,062	do	July '64 .4	
Greenwich	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug	Aug. '65 .7	
Grocers'	50	300,000	214,373	April and Oct.	Apr. '65 .5	80
Guardian	—	200,000		Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .3/4	
Hamilton	15	150,000	167,778	do	Jan. '66 .4	
Hamilton	15	150,000	167,778	do	Jan. '66 .4	
Hanover	50	400,000	491,869	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Harmony (F. & M.)†	50	300,000	403,183	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Hoffman	50	200,000		do	Jan. '66 .5	
Home	100	2,000,000	2,029,628	do	Jan. '66 .5	139/4
Hope	50	200,000	214,017	do	Jan. '65 .5	
Howard	50	300,000	423,988	do	Jan. '66 .6	150
Humboldt	100	200,000	234,925	do	July '65 .5	
Importers and Traders'	50	200,000	213,413	do	July '65 .6	
Indemnity	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug	Feb. '65 .5	64/4
International	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	do	Feb. '66 .3/4	
Irving	25	200,000	228,088	do	Aug. '65 .5	
Jefferson	30	200,000	261,586	March and Sep.	Sep. '65 .6	
King's County (Brook' n)	20	150,000	113,325	Jan. and July	June '63 .3/4	
Knickerbocker	40	280,000	328,115	do	July '65 .5	
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	157,483	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Lamar	100	300,000	353,143	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Lenox	25	150,000	184,916	do	July '65 .4	
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	298,778	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Lincoln Fund	50	1,000,000		Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .5	
Lorraine*	25	1,000,000		Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .5	
Manhattan	100	500,000	708,574	do	Jan. '66 .10	
Market*	100	200,000	331,733	do	Jan. '66 .3/4	112
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	185,624	do	July '65 .5	
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	200,000	242,320	do	July '65 .6	
Mercantile	50	200,000	221,818	do	Jan. '66 .4	
Mercantile*	50	200,000	293,503	do	July '65 .10	
Metropolitan*†	100	1,000,000		do	July '65 .5	99/4
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	182,472	do	July '65 .5	
Morris (and inland)	100	200,000	293,225	do	July '65 .5	
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	219,946	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .7	
National	37 1/2	300,000	340,874	do	Jan. '66 .8	
New Amsterdam	25	200,000	348,467	do	July '65 .5	
New World	50	200,000	308,384	do	July '63 .4	
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.)	100	100,000	110,905			
N. Y. Esquitl.	35	210,000	251,905	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .4	114
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	100	200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug	Aug. '65 .6	
Niagara	100	1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .6	110
North American*	50	1,000,000		do	Jan. '66 .5	
North River	25	350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct. '65 .6	91/2
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	170,982	Jan. and July	July '65 .5	
Pacific	25	200,000	244,289	do	July '65 .5	115
Park	100	200,000	217,876	do	July '65 .4	
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	163,247	do	Jan. '66 .5	97/4
People's	20	150,000	135,496	Feb. and Aug	Feb. '66 .4	
Phenix†	50	500,000	664,987	Jan. and July	July '65 .5	
Relief	50	200,000	249,750	do	July '65 .5	
Republic*	100	300,000	481,551	do	Jan. '66 .3/4	
Resolute*	100	200,000	232,191	do	Jan. '66 .3/4	81
Rutgers*	25	200,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .5	
St. Mark's	25	150,000	159,396	do	Feb. '65 .5	
St. Nicholas†	25	150,000	156,707	Jan. and July	July '63 .4	
Security*†	50	1,000,000	1,241,874	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65 .7	
Standard	50	200,000	263,035	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .5	
Star	100	200,000	200,559	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Sterling*	100	300,000	205,070	do	57	
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '62 .6	
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July	July '65 .5	
United States	26	250,000	343,665	do	Jan. '66 .5	110
Washington*	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .6	120
Western (Buffalo)	100	200,000	303,213	do		
Williamsburg City	50	150,000	159,226	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .5	
Youkers and New York	100	500,000	566,543	do	Jan. '66 .5	

Joint Stock Marine:

Columbian*	100	3,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 .3/4	82/4
Great Western*	100	1,000,000	3,177,487	do	Jan. '66 .3/4
Mercantile Mutual*	100	640,000	1,322,469	do	Jan. '66 .3/4
Washington*	100	267,400	581,680	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .2

THE CHRONICLE.

[February 10, 1866.]

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Adamantine Oil....par	10		McClintockville....par	10	
Alleghany....	10		McElhenny....	10	
Allen Wright....	10	100	McKinley....	2	90
Anderson....	10		Manhattan....	5	15
Beech Hill....	5		Maple Shade of N. Y....	10	
Beekman....	10		Marietta....	10	
Bennet....	10	125	Mercantile....	40	
Bennington....	5		Mineral Point....		
Bergen Coal and Oil....	10	30	Mingo....	10	
Black Creek....			Monongahela & Kan....		
Bliven....	3	60	Montana....	5	
Blood Farm....	20	100	Mount Vernon....	3	35
Bradley Oil....	5	32	National....	5	
Brevoort....	10	65	New England....	10	
Brooklyn....	5	50	New York....	5	
Buchanan Farm....	10	66	N. Y. & Alleghany....	5	45
Bunker Hill....	5	10	New York & Kent' Oil....	100	
California....	100		New York & Kent' Pet....	5	
Cascade....	5		Newark....	25	
Central....	10	300	North American....	10	
Cherry Run Oil....	10		Northern Light....	10	25
Cherry Run Petrol'm....	2		Oceanic....	10	50
Cherry Run & Shenango....	5		Oil City Petroleum....	10	
Clifton....	10		Pacific....	5	25
Clinton....	10	150	Palmer Petroleum....	111	345
Clif....	5		People's Petroleum....	5	25
Clinton....	10	150	Petroleum Consol....	5	25
Clinton....	5		Phillips....	5	20
Clinton Pit Hole....	5	35	Pit Hole Consol....	10	25
Clinton....	2	25	Plum Creek....	8	15
Clinton....	10	150	Plumer....	8	15
Clinton....	5		President....	1	55
Clinton....	10	50	Rawson Farm....	10	
Clinton....	5		Revere....	5	
Clinton....	10	50	Rev. E. & Co.	10	
Clinton....	5		Richmond's Run....	10	
Clinton....	10	50	Rocky Hill....	10	
Clinton....	5		Roxbury....	10	
Clinton....	10	50	Rutherford....	10	
Clinton....	5		Rutherford's Run....	10	
Clinton....	10	50	Saratoga....	10	
Clinton....	5		Sawyer's Creek....	10	
Clinton....	10	50	Sherman & Barnard....	2	15
Clinton....	5		Southard....	10	
Clinton....	10	50	Standard Petroleum....	10	
Clinton....	5		Star....	3	
Clinton....	10	50	Stewart's Run....	10	
Clinton....	5		Story & McClintock....	10	
Clinton....	10	50	Success....	10	
Clinton....	5		Sugar Creek....	5	
Clinton....					

Insurance Reports.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE

Metropolitan Insurance COMPANY.

OFFICE, 108 & 110 BROADWAY

ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1865..... \$319,661 96
 Premiums received in 1865, as follows:
 On Marine Risks..... \$337,380 55
 On Fire Risks..... \$44,905 38
 _____ 1,382,285 98

Total Premiums..... \$1,701,947 98
 Premiums marked off as
 earned from January 1 to
 December 31, 1865..... \$1,398,532 24
 Less Return Premiums..... 103,186 18

Net earned Premiums..... 1,295,346 06
 Losses paid during the year:
 On Marine Risks..... \$382,997 07
 On Fire Risks..... 373,397 57

Total Losses..... \$706,394 64
 Reserved for losses not
 adjusted..... 157,995 99
 Expenses, Reinsurance,
 Commissions and Taxes
 (less interest received)..... 275,340 53
 _____ 1,139,731 16

Net Profit..... \$155,614 90

CAPITAL.
 The capital of the said Company actual-
 ly paid up in cash is..... \$1,000,000 00
 The surplus on the 1st day of January,
 1866..... 644,148 48

Total amount of Capital and Surplus.. \$1,644,148 48

ASSETS—JANUARY 1, 1866.
 Amount of cash on hand
 and in bank..... \$170,535 50
 Amount of cash on hands
 of agents and in course
 of transmission..... 73,430 57
 Amount of U. S. 6's of
 1881..... 107,000 00
 Amount of U. S. 10-405 per
 cent bonds..... 7,000 00
 Amount of U. S. 5-20 6 per
 cent bonds..... 13,300 00
 Amount of U. S. compound
 interest notes..... 500 00
 Amount of U. S. 7-30 Treas-
 sury notes..... 648,700 00
 Amount of bank stocks
 and other miscellaneous
 securities..... 13,000 00
 Amount of loans on bonds
 and mortgages, being
 first lien of record, on
 unincumbered real estate..... 222,890 00
 Amount of loans on collat-
 eral, payable on demand..... 181,138 48
 Amount of other miscel-
 laneous items..... 25,150 75
 Amount due for fire premiums
 on policies issued at
 office..... 32,550 90
 Amount due from marine
 premiums on policies is-
 sued at office..... 45,395 85
 Amount of bills receivable
 for premiums on marine
 risks..... 92,280 13
 Interest due and accrued,
 but not yet payable..... 11,288 35
 \$1,644,148 48
 The Board of Directors have this day resolved to
 pay a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.
 on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the hold-
 ers thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after
 Monday, the 5th of March next; also a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.
 on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in
 Cash on demand; also a dividend of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
 in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums
 of the Company for the year 1865, for which Certifi-
 cates will be issued on and after the 2d day of April
 next.

DIRECTORS.
 James Lorimer Graham, Henry Parish,
 Robert M. C. Graham, Dudley B. Fuller,
 Edward A. Stansbury, John A. Graham,
 Joseph B. Varnum, Gilbert L. Beeckman,
 Bowes R. McIlvaine, Charles P. Kirkland,
 Frederick H. Wolcott, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
 Wm. K. Strong, Watson E. Cawelti,
 John C. Henderson, Loraline Freeman,
 Gustavus A. Conover, Edward Macomber,
 Martin Bates, J. Lorimer Graham, Jr.,
 Paschal W. Turney, Samuel D. Bradford,
 Franklin H. Delano, Geo. W. Hatch,
 Daniel S. Miller.

OFFICERS:
 JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
 ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
 JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 2d Vice-Pres-
 ident.
 H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
 New York, January 23, 1866.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF

The Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 27TH, 1866.

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the
 Company, submit the following Statement of its
 affairs on the 31st December, 1865.
 Premiums received on Marine Risks,
 from 1st January, 1865, to 31st De-
 cember, 1865..... \$6,933,146 80
 Premiums on Policies not marked off
 1st January, 1865..... 2,019,324 73

Total amount of Marine Premiums.. \$8,952,471 53
 No Policies have been issued upon Life
 Risks; nor upon Fire Risks discon-
 nected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st Janu-
 ary, 1865 to 31st December, 1865..... \$6,764,146 88

Losses paid during the
 same period..... \$3,659,178 45

Returns of Premiums and
 Expenses..... \$992,341 44

The Company has the following As-
 sets, viz.:
 United States and State of New York
 Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks, \$4,828,585 00

Loans secured by Stocks and other-
 wise..... 3,330,350 00
 Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,
 Dividends on Stocks, Interest on
 Bonds and Mortgages and other
 Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance
 and other claims due the Company,
 estimated at..... 221,260 00

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..
 Cash in Bank, Coin..... 3,283,801 96
 do do U. S. Treasury Note Cur-
 rency..... 80,462 00

Total Amount of Assets..... 310,551 78
 \$12,199,975 17

Six per cent interest on the outstand-
 ing certificates of profits will be paid

to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives,
 on and after Tuesday the Sixth of
 February next.
 Fifty per cent of the outstanding certificates
 of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and
 paid to the holders thereof, or their legal repre-
 sentatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth
 of February next, from which date interest on
 the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certi-
 ficates to be produced at the time of payment, and
 cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Thirty-five Per Cent is
 declared on the net earned premiums
 of the Company, for the year ending 31st
 December, 1865,

for which certificates will be issued on and after
 Tuesday the Third of April next.
 By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,
 Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones, Wm. Sturgis,
 Charles Dennis, Henry K. Bogert
 W. H. H. Moore, Joshua J. Hentry,
 Henry Coit, Dennis Perkins,
 Wm. C. Pickersgill, Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
 Lewis Curtis, J. Henry Burgy,
 Charles H. Russell, Cornelius Grinnell,
 Lowell Holbrook, C. A. Hand,
 R. Warren Weston, B. J. Howland,
 Royal Phelps, Benj. Babcock,
 Caleb Barstow, Fletcher Westray,
 A. P. Pillot, Robt. B. Minturn, Jr.
 William E. Dodge, Gordon W. Burnham,
 Geo. G. Hobson, Frederick Chauncy,
 David Lane, James Low,
 James Bryce, George S. Stephenson,
 Leroy M. Wiley, William H. Webb,
 Daniel S. Miller.

JOHN D. JONES, President,
 CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President,
 W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't,
 J. H. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF THE

Central American Transit

COMPANY,
 NOS. 54 AND 56 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
 NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

Subscriptions to Central American Transit Steam-
 ship Stock.—The Directors of the Central American
 Transit Company, exercising the right conferred by
 the charter of the company of increasing the capital,
 separating the property and business and dividing
 the stock of the company, offer to the stockholders
 and to the public, for the purpose of paying the ex-
 isting liabilities of the company and perfecting their
 steamship lines, and of improving and operating the
 transatlantic 40,000 shares of the Central American Steam-
 ship Stock, payable cash, 10 per cent Feb. 15; 10 per
 cent March 15; 10 per cent April 15; 5 per cent May
 15; 5 per cent June 15; 5 per cent July 15, and 5 per
 cent Aug. 15.

The subscribers have the right to exchange Central
 American Transit Stock at par for Central American
 Steamship Stock at par, at any time of payment of
 installments, in amounts not to exceed the above-
 mentioned payments in cash on their respective sub-
 scriptions, for which certificates of full-paid steam-
 ship stock will be issued as exchanges are made.

Scrip certificates will be given on payment of the
 installments in cash.

On the 15th August the option of the right to ex-
 change Central American Transit Stock for Central
 American Steamship Stock will cease.

A prospectus will be ready for delivery at the office
 of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, on
 and after the 6th inst.

W. H. WEBB, President.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Morris Fire and Inland
 INSURANCE COMPANY,
 NO. 31 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital & Surplus, \$781,000,000

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Ves-
 sels in Port and their Cargoes, Leases, Rents, and
 other insurable Property.

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
 at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe, Thomas R. Foster,
 Albert G. Lee, Ezra Nye,
 George Miln, Joseph Morrison,
 J. C. Morris, Daniel W. Teller,
 Robert Bonne, Henry J. Cannann,
 John D. Bates, S. N. Derrick,
 Edward C. Bates, Charles Hickox,
 William Mackay.

E. A. STANSBURY, President,
 ABRAM M. KIRBY, Vice-President,
 ELLIS R. THOMAS, Secretary.

G. M. HARWOOD, General Agent.

New York Petroleum
 COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Office of the Company,
 73 Broadway, New York.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Company have this day de-
 clared a dividend of

ONE PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of the Company (\$500,000), free
 of Government Tax, payable on and after February
 10th, 1866.

Conversion and Transfer Books will be closed fro...

The Books are now open for subscription at \$3 6
 per share.

M. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

JANUARY 17th, 1866.

New York Petroleum

COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NO. 135 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT,

Free of Government Tax,

was

THIS DAY

Declared by the Board of Directors, payable on de-
 mand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

Washington Ins. Co.,

NO. 172 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1866.

A Dividend of Six Per Cent is this day declared,
 payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent on
 outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty Per Cent on the
 Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate
 in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1866.

The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the
 15th March proximo.

GEG. C. SATTERLEE, President.

HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. K. LATHROP, Secretary.

WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

[February 10, 1866.]

Steamship and Express Co's.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA,
TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND
CARRYING THE U. S.
MAIL,

LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER, FOOT
of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th
1st of every month (except when those dates fall on
Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for
ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad,
with one of the Company's steamships from Pan-
ama, for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACA-
PULCO.

FEBRUARY:

1st—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the
COLORADO.
10th—COSTA RICA, connecting with SACRA-
MENTO.
21st—NEW YORK, connecting with CONSTITU-
TION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for
Central American Ports. Those of 1st touch at Man-
zanillo.

Through Passage Rates, in Currency.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
\$300	\$200	\$100

A discount of one-quarter from steamers' rates will
be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers
accompanied by their families.

One Hundred Pounds Baggage allowed each adult.
Baggage masters accompany baggage through, and
attend to ladies and children without male protec-
tors. Baggage received on the dock the day before
sailing from steamboats, railroads and passengers
who prefer to send down early.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and
attendance free.

A steamer will be placed on the line January 1st,
1866, to run from New Orleans to Aspinwall, via Ha-
vana.

For passage tickets or further information, apply
at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of
Canal street, North River.

F. W. G. BELLows, Agent.

Empire Line

FOR SAVANNAH, G.A.,

Every Saturday.
The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships
SAN SALVADOR,
Commander, Joshua Atkins, and
SAN JACINTO,
Commander, Winslow Loveland,
1,500 Tons Burthen each.

Have been placed on the route to Savannah by
the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company of New York,
and are intended to be run by them in a manner to
meet the first-class requirements of the trade.

The cabin accommodations of these ships are not
excelled by any steamers on the coast, and although
their carrying capacity is large, their draught of wa-
ter enables them to insure a passage without deten-
tion in the river.

San Jacinto, Sat. Feb. 3 San Salvador, Sat. Feb. 24
San Salvador, " 10 San Jacinto, " Mar. 3
San Jacinto, " 17 San Salvador, " 10
Returning, Leave Savannah, every Saturday, at 3
o'clock, P. M.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed on the Pier.
For further particulars, engagement of freight or
passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

Miscellaneous.

The National Land Co.,

NO. 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Buy and sell MINERAL LANDS in Pennsylvania
and other States, and improved and unimproved
AGRICULTURAL LANDS in the Southern and
Western States, on Commission.

European Agencies for the sale of properties and to
encourage emigration are being established.

A. N. MEYLERT, JOHN BRANNON,
of New York, of West Virginia.

GEO. FRED. KROLL & CO.,

UNITED STATES LAND AGENCY,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Will purchase and sell REAL ESTATE, of all de-
scriptions, in different sections of the country, on COM-
MISSION, having made extensive arrangements for
reliable information in relation to the value, location,
and advantages of different localities.

Large and small Tracts of Land, Plantations, Farms
and Mineral Lands, will receive particular attention.

Loans negotiated and Emigration facilitated.
Business promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

SMITH'S FERRY & BEAVER CREEK
Oil and Salt Company.

Capital \$500,000, in 100,000 shares of \$5 each, par
value.

President, M. W. Wilson; Secretary, M. H. Ber-
gen; Treasurer, Chas. R. Braine.
Directors, Henry W. Wilson, James O. Giblin,
Chas. W. Miller, and William B. Smeeton.

OFFICE—78 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT S,

Machinery, & Hardware

FOR THE

SOUTHERN AND FOREIGN TRADE

R. H. ALLEN & CO.,

189 & 191 Water Street,

Ne York.

THE AMERICAN
Bureau of Mines.

MINES, MINERAL LANDS AND ORES examined
and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished
to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical
and chemical questions at the office of the Bureau
Rooms, 19, 20, and 21, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Geo. D. H. Gillette.
Francis Tomes, Jr.

P. C. Calhoun, President Fourth National Bank.

Chas. Aug. Davis.

Fred. Schuchardt, of F. Schuchardt & Sons.

E. Caylus, of Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.

Eugene Kelly, of Eugene Kelly & Co.

J. F. Schepeler, of Schepeler & Co.

Chas. Holzapfel, of Troost, Schmidt & Co.

Wm. F. Drake, of Drake Brothers.

Geo. F. Dunning, Supt. of U. S. Assay Office.

R. E. Mount, Jr.

Theodore Gentil, of Gentil & Phipps.

BOARD OF EXPERTS.

Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia Col-
lege and School of Mines.

Dr. John Torrey, Assayer of the U. S. Assay Office.

Dr. Justus Adelberg, of Adelberg & Raymond.

Dr. Alex. Trippel, late Engineer of the Lehigh Zinc
Works.

Dr. J. P. Kimball, Mining Engineer.

Prof. Francis L. Vinton, of the School of Mines of
Columbia College.Prof. Thomas Egleston, Jr., of the School of Mines
of Columbia College.Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines of
Columbia College.

C. Elton Buck, Esq., of Partz & Buck.

W. P. Trowbridge, Esq., of the Novelty Iron Works

R. W. Raymond, Esq., of Adelberg & Raymond.

Dr. Herman Credner, Geologist and Mining Eng.

GEO. D. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

MEXICO! MEXICO!

\$30,000,000 LOAN.

OF THE

Republic of Mexico.

TWENTY-YEAR COUPON BONDS,

IN SUMS OF

\$50, \$100, \$500 & \$1,000.

Interest 7 per cent, payable semi-annually in the
city of New York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS in Bonds to be sold at
SIXTY CENTS on the dollar in U. S. CURRENCY. The in-
terest thus equaling TWELVE PER CENT IN GOLD, or
SEVENTEEN PER CENT IN U. S. CURRENCY, at present
rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered.
Subscriptions received and full particulars com-
municated by

JOHN W. CORLISS & CO.,

No. 57 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers

generally throughout the United States.

Insurance.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL STREET.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-An-
nual Dividend of

SIX PER CENT,

(reserving all unexpired premiums), payable on and
after Monday, the 16th instant.

J. D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

Orient Mutual Insurance
COMPANY,

NEW YORK, 27th Jan., 1866.

The following STATEMENT of the affairs of this com-
pany, on the 31st day of December, 1865, is published
in conformity with the provisions of its charter:
Premiums unearned 31st Dec., 1864. \$43,946.99
Premiums received during the year
ending 31st Dec., 1865. 457,874.99

Total premiums. \$500,821.91
Earned premiums of the
year. \$360,184.68
Losses and expenses. 195,723.96

Re-insurance and return
premiums. 75,700.94

ASSETS.
31st December, 1865.

Cash in banks. \$106,461.31
United States stock. 150,000.00

Stocks of States, cities
& corporations, bonds
and mortgages & loans
on demand. 215,148.95

Subscription notes and
other bills receivable,
uncollected premiums
and accrued interest. \$613,596.82

Salvages and unsettled
Accounts. 9,787.41

Total amount of assets. \$1,094,978.93

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six
per cent Interest on the outstanding Scrip Certifi-
cates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representa-
tives, on or after 1st of March next.
After allowing for probable losses in the case of
vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have
also declared a dividend free of government tax.
Ten per cent of the net amount of Earned Premiums
of the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which
Certificates will be issued on or after 1st of March
next.

The profits of the company, for which
certificates have been issued, amount
to. \$875,470.00

Additional profits from 1st Jan., 1865,
to January, 1866. 88,710.46

Total profits. \$764,180.46

Redeemed in cash. 145,420.00

Amount remaining with the Company. \$618,760.46

By order of the Board.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Leopold Bierwirth,
George Mose, Simon De Visser,
Edward F. Davison, John S. Williams,
A. J. Moore, Jr., Alex. M. Lawrence,
H. R. Leman, Fred. G. Foster,
J. Woodward Haven, George Christ,
John Anchinclous, Richard P. Rundle,
Edward F. Sanderson, John A. Ball,
Francis Cottet, James Brown,
Alex' Hamilton, Jr., N. D. Carlile,
George F. Thomas, William Schall,
C. H. Sand, Leopold Huffer,
W. F. Cary, Jr., Wm. S. Wilson,
Cornelius K. Sutton, F. Conisnery,
W. A. Sale, Gustav Schwab,
Edward Haight, John F. Schepeler.

EUGENE DUTILH, President.

ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NOTICE.

This Company have made arrangements to issue,
when desired, policies and certificates payable in Lon-
don and Liverpool, at the Counting Rooms of Messrs.
Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen.

Insure against Accidents

THE NATIONAL LIFE & TRAVEL-
LERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

943 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL. \$500,000

Is now prepared to issue GENERAL ACCIDENT
INSURANCE TICKETS from one to twenty days.

These tickets insure against ACCIDENTS o' per
description for \$5,000 in case of DEATH, or \$25 per
week COMPENSATION for disabling accidents.

TARIFF OF RATES.

Tickets for 1 day. .25c. Tickets for 8 days. .92
" 2 " .50c. " 12 " .33c.
" 3 " .175c. " 20 " .44c.
" 5 " .25c. " 30 " .55c.

Insurance on above tickets commences at 6 o'clock

A. M., 12 o'clock noon, 6 o'clock P. M.

REMEMBER THAT 25 CENTS per day insures

you for \$5,000. ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

W. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE

Germania Fire Insurance

COMPANY

Has been removed to

THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 175 BROADWAY.

Insurance.

Sun Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1865 - \$2,716,424 82

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

Marine & Fire Insurance.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.Cash Capital..... \$1,000,000
Assets Nov. 1, 1865, over..... 1,600,000

This Company insures at customary rates of premium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or, in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Scrip Dividends declared Jan. 10, 1866,

FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 2d V. P.

HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

The Mercantile Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866..... \$1,306,699

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its Customers, up to the present time, Losses amounting to over EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For the past nine years the cash dividends paid to Stockholders, made from ONE-THIRD of the net profits, have amounted in the aggregate to:

One Hundred and Twenty-one and a half per cent.

Instead of leaving a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make such cash abatement or discount from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will warrant, and the net profits remaining at the close of the year, will be divided to the stockholders.

This Company continues to make Insurance on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks, on the most favorable terms, including Risks on Merchandise of all kinds, Hulls, and Freight.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold or Currency, at the Office in New York, or in Sterling, at the Office of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., in Liverpool.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Walker, Aaron L. Reid,
James Freeland, Ellwood Walter,
Samuel Willets, D. Corden Murray,
Robert L. Taylor, E. Haydock White,
William T. Frost, N. L. McCready,
William Watt, Daniel T. Willets,
Henry Eyre, L. Edgerton,
Cornelius Grinnell, Henry R. Kunhardt,
E. E. Morgan, John S. Williams,
Her. A. Schleicher, William Nelson, Jr.,
Joseph Slagg, Charles Dimon,
Jas. D. Fish, A. William Heye,
Geo. W. Hennings, Harold Dollner,
Francis Hathaway, Paul N. Spofford,
ELLWOOD WALTER, President,
CILAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Pres't.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

NO. 12 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865..... 270,353

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years. 200 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insu-

RANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, OVER \$18,500,000

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.

THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Banks and Bankers.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

The subscriber, their representative and Attorney, in the United States, is prepared to make advances on shipments to Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen London and Liverpool, and to grant mercantile credits upon them for use in China, the East and West Indies, South America, &c. Marginal credits of the London House issued for the same purposes.

SIMON DE VISSER,
59 Exchange Place, New York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 38 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Negotiate Loans and Business Paper, make Collections, purchase and sell Government and other Securities on Commission, receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, on daily balances which may be drawn at any time; or will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest payable on demand.

JOHN J. CISCO, of the U. S. Treasury in N. Y.

JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

Depew & Potter,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

Allow interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM ON DEPOSITS,
which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Miscellaneous stocks and bonds bought and sold
on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

J. C. Morris,

NO. 5 WILLIAM STREET,

Broker in

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS,
RAILWAY SHARES, GOVERNMENTS, &c.,
At all the Stock Boards.

REFERENCES: VOL. 63

B. C. Morris, Galway, Casado & Teller,
Harbecks & Co., Caldwell & Morris.

Lawrence

Brothers

& Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 WALL STREET, N. Y.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND OTHER STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
bought and sold on Commission for CASH ONLY.

Deposits received subject to check at sight, as
with Banks.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,

Member New York Stock Exchange.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,

JOHN R. CECIL,

late Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co.

WM. A. HALSTMD.

National Bank of Amer-

ICA, OF JERSEY CITY,

11 EXCHANGE PLACE.

C. G. WEAVER, Pres. G. L. HAWKINS, Cash.

DIRECTORS.

C. G. Weaver of Winn & Weaver, 61 Barclay St. N. Y.
F. W. Bacon of F. W. Bacon & Co., 81 John St. N. Y.
E. H. Arnold of H. Arnold & Co., 162 Fulton St. N. Y.
Henry L. Day, Oil Merchant, Trenton, N. J.
J. H. Carpenter, Grocer, 225 Grove St., Jersey City.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... \$500,000
CASH CAPITAL..... 100,000

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1865.

The books of subscription to the National Bank of America are now open, at the Banking House, No. 11 Exchange Place, Jersey City, and at Messrs. Winn & Weaver's, 61 Barclay St., New York, for \$100,000 additional capital, payable in installments, as follows: Ten per cent on the 1st days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, 1866, and January, March, May, and July, 1867.

Banks and Bankers.

Tenth National Bank,

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.

D. L. ROSS, President

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Central National Bank,

318 BROADWAY.

Capital..... \$3,000,000.

Has for sale all descriptions of Government Bonds—
City and Country accounts received on terms most
favorable to our Correspondents.

Collections made in all parts of the United States
and Canadas.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all
parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

CULVER, PENN & Co.,

BANKERS,

19 & 21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
Receive Deposits from Banks, Bankers and others. Orders for the Purchase and Sale of Government Securities receive particular attention. Special attention is given to the transaction of all business connected with the Treasury Department.

A. G. GATTELL, Pres't. { Capital,
A. WHILLIDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000

The Corn Exchange

NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers
on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

B. Hutchings Badger,

BANKING & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
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Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities
bought and sold on commission, either in New York or
Chicago, and carried on margins when desired.

New York correspondent and reference,
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Burnett, Drake & Co.,

BANKERS,

BOSTON.

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Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of
Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

First National Bank,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

(The First National Bank Organized.)
CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000
This Bank invites the accounts of Country Banks
and Bankers; will allow four per cent interest on
daily balances, and make collections at most favorable
rates. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all classes dealt in.

C. H. CLARK, President.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

GEO. PHELLE, Manager Loan Dept.

The Tradesmen

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000
RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AND JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

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BANKERS.

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A. L. Mowry, Cincinnati
David Gibson, Cincinnati,
Ninth National Bank, New York,
Wilson, Gibson & Co., New York,
B. M. Runyan, St. Louis, Mo.L. P. MORTON & Co.,
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35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the

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ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD

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CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

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For the use of Travellers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,
For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r.

THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
363 BROADWAY, COR. FRANKLIN.
J. U. ORVIS, President.
J. T. HILL, Cashier.
NEW YORK. July 22, 1865.LOCKWOOD & Co.,
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No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST.
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Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

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J. NELSON LUCKEY,
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Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate of four per cent; on deposits of three months and over, five per cent; and six per cent on deposits of six months and over. Any deposit may be drawn on ten days' notice, and interest allowed the same as deposits on call. Collections promptly made and returned with quick dispatch. Government and other securities bought and sold. Possessing every facility, will execute all orders and commissions at the very best market rates. Refer by permission to S. C. Thompson, Pres. 1st Nat. Bk., N. Y., A. N. Stont, Pres. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk., N. Y., W. H. Johnson, Pres. Han. Bk., N. Y., James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bk., N. Y., S. K. Green, Pres. 3d av. Savings Bk., N. Y., N. L. Buxton, Irving Savings Bk., N. Y., Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y., Hon. James Harper, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

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MERCHANTS,

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R. M. Davis,

(FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce solicited.

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Special attention given to consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Wool.

Agents for the purchase, sale, or lease of Southern Lands.

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All orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c., solicited. Best of references given if required.

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Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

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NEW SKIRT, 1866.

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DUPLEX ELLIPTIC.

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GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00

SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1866 205,989 83

TOTAL ASSETS \$705,989 83

MAURICE HILGER, President.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Vice-Pres.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Capital \$2,250,000

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

JONATHAN GOODWIN JR., Asst. Sec'y.

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ROBERT BEELE THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER, WALTER BENY,
ELIAS HALEY A. BULKELEY, CLAS. H. BAINARD,
ROLAND MAYER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD, GEORGE ROBERT,
AUSTIN DUNN, THOMAS K. BRACE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, ERASIAS COLLINS,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York

Assets, Jan. 1, 1865, \$3,800,499 8

Liabilities, 128,077

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Hanover Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JANUARY 1st 1866.

Cash capital \$400,000 00

Surplus 156,903 98

Gross Assets \$556,903 98

Total Liabilities 24,550 00

DORAS L. STONE, President.

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

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STEAM AND WATER GUAGES,

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